

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 281

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

MR. BONAR LAW, UNIONIST LEADER, TO FORM MINISTRY

New Premier Defers Until Later
in Week Outline of New
Administration's Policy

LONDON, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press.) England today had its first Conservative Prime Minister in 17 years in the person of Andrew Bonar Law, who, although asked by the King last week to form a Cabinet, deferred his definite acceptance of the Premiership until today, when the Unionist Party went through the formality of electing him their leader. The Conservative meeting held at the Hotel Cecil this morning was attended by 439 members of the party, including many of those whose names are famous in British statesmanship. The new Prime Minister was elected unanimously.

Absent from the meeting were prominent Unionists such as Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and the Earl of Balfour, all three of whom last week revolted from the decision of their party to return to party independence and to quit Mr. Lloyd George. To the revolting members Mr. Bonar Law held out the olive branch, expressing the hope that they would return to the fold.

Tory Course Indicated

The rise to power of Mr. Bonar Law, the retiring Scotsman, with tendencies bordering on those of a recluse, brings to the forefront a man who remained in the background contentedly until the hour came and he was called to the service of his country. The force of circumstances involved in the collapse of the Coalition Government has finally driven him from his armchair to assume the highest office in the power of the people of the British Commonwealth to award.

Contrary to expectations, the new Premier did not outline his administrative policy, reserving that for later in the week. He did say enough to indicate that he proposed to follow the course which the Conservatives have called for, namely, "peace, safety, and economy."

Marquess Curzon, who presided at the meeting, in a speech proposing Mr. Bonar Law's election as party leader, said that what the country wanted was stability and not revolution, peace at home as well as abroad, no extension of its responsibilities, but a curtailment of the present burden.

Irish Constitution

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech expressed the hope that those Coalition Unionists who had voted against the resolution passed by the Carlton Club meeting last week for a return to party independence would join their Unionist brothers and go to the country as a united party.

He declared that this was not the time for introducing large schemes which might be beneficial to the Empire, however dear to his heart. He added that he should rather hope for a period of quietness than one of fierce controversy. His reference was understood to be to tariff reform.

Mr. Bonar Law declared the Irish Constitution must be carried out.

Referring to Mr. Lloyd George, he said he was sure they would have "a

Jean Longuet Ready to Sail for America

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 23.—Efforts to prevent Jean Longuet from visiting the United States are apparently based on some misunderstanding. He was formerly leader of the Socialist Party which was wrecked by the Communists and he was thrust out entirely because he would not accept the Communist doctrine of dictatorship. His party consists of the handful of people who remained faithful to the older Socialist tradition. He is a precise antithesis of the revolutionary Communists. His little fragment of a party is exceedingly poor, without number, without influence, and M. Longuet lost his job because he would not be a Communist.

As he has now obtained his visa, and sails on Saturday, he chuckles at the ignorance displayed of European politics which connected him with the Bolsheviks. He has been more denounced by the Bolsheviks. According to M. Longuet, he has no intention of interfering with American electoral politics.

BRITISH TENDENCY TOWARD ISOLATION

Incoming Government Likely to
Stand for Greater Development
of Imperial Relations

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LEEDS, Eng., Oct. 23.—It is symptomatic of the extraordinary political situation existing in England today that Mr. Lloyd George's great speech at Leeds on Saturday afternoon stands in need of explanation, not excuse. The audience of nearly 3,000 representatives of the national Liberal or Georgian organization drawn from the northern counties forgathered in expectation of receiving a clarion call to the pending electoral conflict and hearing an exposition of their leader's program.

They went away disappointed. On the journey northward Mr. Lloyd George had rattled his sword in the scabbard. His democratic doctrines had been challenged and with tried and trusted friends he was going to fight and win. But at Leeds the armament dump was sheeted over with uncertainty and the retiring premier devoted an hour or 80 minutes' discourse to an exposition of the achievements of the Coalition Government.

For the rest he never uttered the word Liberal, never pilloried Labor and his references to Mr. Bonar Law bore the stamp of friendship, even affection. Only two enemies were singled out. On the one hand, Mr. Lloyd George's fear of reactionary tendencies will distinguish the Carlton Club regime; on the other hand, he sees the danger that the subversive elements of society will find much encouragement in recent developments. He intends to fight both extremes, but it is obvious that between them there is scope for almost any

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

FRENCH DEPRECATE DELAY IN STARTING NEAR EAST PARLEY

Anxiety Felt About Effect of
Postponement on Turks—
British Elections Intervene

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Once more when everything appeared to be settled, there is unexpected postponement of the Near East conference. The French had finally accepted the date of Nov. 13 and Lausanne as the place. Invitations would have been quickly sent out by Raymond Poincaré. It was not anticipated that the British elections would really interfere with his arrangements, especially since Lord Curzon is carrying on. It was felt that the conference ought to proceed without reference to domestic matters. But no sooner had France accepted the British invitation than Lord Curzon changed his mind and demanded an indefinite postponement of the meeting. Lord Hardinge yesterday transmitted the message to M. Poincaré.

The French express surprise and are deeply anxious about the effect of waiting on the Turks. It cannot be forgotten that a large victorious army stands outside the gates of the capital, believing it can enter as it pleases—as indeed it can. Those who know the true position wonder if the British authorities are aware that the position respecting Constantinople is absolutely untenable.

This false and artificial position cannot endure indefinitely. Whatever may be thought of the Turks they have not pressed their advantage—very wisely in fear of subsequent results.

The French deprecate delay. But Lord Curzon insists that it is impossible to open the conference during the electoral period. The present Government has only a provisional character and it is preferable to wait for a permanent Government to be established before dealing with matters of such importance as the Near East problem.

Apparently, therefore, it will not be until after the British elections that the conference will open.

Turkish Mood Arrogant in Face of Successes

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Oct. 23.—The attitude of the victorious Turks in the conquered territories is anything but calculated to inspire satisfaction among the allied powers who aided them to attain their victory. Hussein Dhabib, editor of the Young Turk organ, Tanin, a former professor of the Turkish University, who played an important role in the declaration of war against the Allies and in the destruction of over a million Armenians, declares the Armenians and Greeks are outlaws, and demands that they should leave the country, as Turkey is for the Turks.

The present headstrong attitude of the Turks is largely due to the Mudanya conference, where the Allies were forced to submit to the Kemalists. The latter have got the notion that they are invincible. Ismail Pascha haughtily declared to the journalist there, that even all European armies would not be able to hinder the victorious advance of the Turkish Army, had they not stopped their movement on the wise advice of Franklin Roosevelt. It is a source of regret that Turkey dances to the tune of France. Even General Harington, hitherto known as inflexible and rigid, suddenly changed his attitude and became flexible and docile before the Turkish delegate whose Government he once declared was made up of a "gang of brigands." It was Mr. Lloyd George who months ago solemnly declared that new massacres would induce the British Allies to be severe with the Turks.

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Change in Law Sought to Tax All Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Oct. 23.—Efforts will be made at the next session of Congress to adopt a resolution now pending for a constitutional amendment, which would allow the imposition of taxes on securities exempt from such levy under existing laws. The President is expected to veto his view that such an amendment should be submitted to the states, while Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is likely again to call the attention of Congress to the need for such a change when he submits his annual report.

The recent Standard Oil stock dividend of 300 per cent, the knowledge that state and municipal bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000,000 yearly are issued and that such securities to the value of \$10,000,000,000 are outstanding, and the realization that there are obvious loopholes in the present law, have brought home to Congress the necessity of placing these tax-exempt securities within reach of both the assessor and the collector.

LEAGUE INTERVENES TO AID REFUGEES

Dr. Nansen to See Mustapha
Kemal at Mudania—Captives
Release Is Sought

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the League of Nations, left yesterday for Mudania to meet Mustapha Kemal to confer in regard to questions concerning the refugees. Dr. Nansen stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the League cannot wait peace negotiations to consider refugee problems; these latter require an immediate solution. With the support of the allied powers Dr. Nansen is taking up with Mustapha Kemal, the following questions:

First, to ask Mustapha Kemal to allow all the Christians still remaining in Asia Minor to leave for Greece to join their families; as now Kemal is keeping all the male population between 15 and 50 as hostages.

Second, to discuss methods of safeguarding the property of Christians robbed, confiscated or abandoned in Asia Minor, with a view to their interchange later with Turkish properties in Greece.

Third, to assure measures for an unhurried evacuation of Thrace by the Christians and also to secure Mustapha Kemal's assurance toward preventing Turkish oppression against the fleeing Christians.

Dr. Nansen considers the situation at Constantinople critical. He says that Constantinople will be without food in case the Greek merchants leave.

According to official information, the Turks are taking advantage of the Christian evacuation of Thrace to rob and kill the fleeing, helpless refugees. The refugee situation is aggravated by the pouring in of thousands of Christians leaving Thrace and also the south of Asia Minor.

The American Relief is active but is awaiting funds and supplies from America to extend the imperative relief work, now limited. The Greek Government has put at the disposal of the American committee the steamer Alpheos for a survey tour to ports of concentration of the refugees. The steamer will carry limited supplies to meet the most urgent needs. The Government people and press express lively gratitude for the generous attitude of the American Government and public.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH DRAWS OPPONENTS' REPLIES

Defense of Injunction in Rail Strike Calls Forth Charge of
Falsehood—War Frauds Mentioned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Official defense of the use of the injunction and other acts by the Administration made by Harry M. Daugherty at Canton, O., on Saturday night, has called forth another round of attack by the foes of Mr. Daugherty on various accounts and especially by those who bitterly oppose "government by injunction."

The Administration is taking its stand on the ground that the action of the Attorney-General saved the country from civil war. Also the Canton speech contains the defense of Mr. Daugherty all along the line, from the charges of Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, and Roy O. Woodruff (R.), Representative from Michigan, former members of the American Expeditionary Force in France, to the American Federation of Labor and a score of other organizations lined up against the Attorney-General's methods.

In the rail strike emergency, Mr. Daugherty asserted, the Government used the injunction to prevent "civil war." Although he said he was a friend of Labor, he added that at the time of the strike the injunction was the only answer to the "challenge to the Constitution." Any attorney-general who had refused to issue it then, considering the radical tendency of the leaders, would have been impeached, he asserted. Mr. Daugherty also dealt at length with the Govern-

RUM RUNNERS FIND EASY ENTRY TO RAMBLING GLOUCESTER PIERS WITH CARGOES FROM ST. PIERRE

Disposal of "Merchandise" Organized in Businesslike
System—Clerk Shows Visitor List of Brands
Obtainable at Four Times Miquelon Prices

The following is the sixth of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

Rum running into Gloucester today is quite the conventional thing. The sea captains, mates and ordinary "salts" who are to be found lingering at corners where seafarers most do congregate freely admit that boats make shuttle trips from shore to long-distance liquid cargo carriers which are to be found just "outside." A backward toss of the head indicates the general whereabouts of "outside Gloucester harbor."

"Guess if you'd go outside now you'd find the Grace and Ruby somewhere off Thatcher's Island," said a man of the sea who had not long been inside Gloucester Harbor. "She was off there yesterday and waiting for some of the feeders here to go out for stuff."

By "feeders" he meant the small power craft which are common to every fishing port which go out for gill-fishing and seining a short distance out at sea. Gloucester is well provided with a fleet of able cargo carriers which could put out at night and be back at their wharves in the morning as though nothing at all had happened.

That the St. Pierre rum runners pay frequent calls to the old fishing city of Cape Ann is evidenced by the native admission of one mariner who had seen many a stiff nor'easter, who said: "I didn't see the stuff landed here myself, mind you, but I feel sure that hundreds of cases are landed on my wharf at nights from time to time. I try to mind my own business and stay at home nights. The same is true at other wharves in this town. It's easy to get in and out of Gloucester Harbor by one who is familiar with it."

Customs Officers Absent

Another seaman, a fisherman himself, said that it is easy for United States boats to come to wharf in Gloucester and unload anything they may bring in. "The customs house officers are here on the job when a foreign boat, fisherman or whatever she is, unloads. Not a pound of cargo can get on the wharves without being inspected. But the American fishermen come in here at all times and no one overlooks their unloading. It would not be hard for them to land any amount of cases of goods."

The rambling, helter skelter construction of the wharves at old Gloucester lends itself admirably to purposes of law violators. "Many little piers and wharves are so concealed by other buildings that cargoes of any goods, once their carriers get safely up the harbor, could be landed and hidden away where search would be extremely difficult. The attitude of many men met along the water front was of a character as to indicate quite plainly that they would assist rather than hinder the operations of a rum runner."

One "old salt" who admitted to drawing a Government pension for services in the Spanish-American and World Wars, said that he would be glad to captain a schooner to St. Pierre or to St. John, New Brunswick. He said that he was familiar with conditions at St. John and believed that he would have no difficulty in loading a good sized schooner in a short time for the States.

Another man, a ship dealer and cargo carrier, was willing to make quick terms with anyone wishing to charter any or all of his vessels. He talked much of a 40,000-pound auxiliary schooner which was even then down in Nova Scotia, but which he expected back at Gloucester almost any day. He would like to dispose of this boat and believed she would pay an ambitious rum runner and public.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GOVERNMENT WINS ALL POINTS RAISED IN DRY SHIP RULING

Court Refuses to Restrain Seizures—Enforcement to Start Immediately

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Federal Judge Learned Hand today handed down a decision dismissing a motion for a permanent injunction restraining Federal prohibition agents from putting into effect the bone dry ruling of Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General. He extended the stay temporarily, however, providing that the steamship companies file an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Ruling on Specific Question

Judge Hand decided in favor of the Government on all points. The decision was rendered on the specific matter of the application of foreign lines for an injunction protecting from seizure ships carrying liquor under seal on the eastbound voyage from the United States.

The decision applies to both foreign and American lines. The decision was made by Judge Hand during the injunction proceedings last week, that a defeat of the motion of the foreign lines would naturally bring about defeat of the American lines' motion for an injunction.

The temporary extension of the stay granted by Judge Hand applies only to liquor to be used as supplies for members of ship crews on the eastbound voyage to Europe. This extension was granted on the furnishing of a bond of \$25,000 by the steamship companies to guarantee that the liquor would not be used for any other purposes than the one stipulated.

Appeal to Be Hastened

Everett Masten, of counsel for the White Star Line, announced immediately after the decision was made known that his firm and representatives of the 12 other foreign and domestic lines represented in the proceedings, would bring an appeal as soon as possible.

The original action against the Daugherty ruling was brought by the Cunard and Anchor lines which were later joined by 10 other companies, including most of the important foreign and American lines in the trans-Atlantic trade. All brought bills in equity, mentioning Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, H. C. Stuart, collector of the port, and federal prohibition enforcement agents.

During the arguments before Judge Hand last Tuesday, the complainants argued that the Daugherty ruling was in violation of treaty rights; that the Volstead Act was unconstitutional; that foreign ships were compelled by the laws of the various countries to carry liquor for the use of the crews, and that the Volstead Act did not apply on board ships at sea.

Classed as "Furniture"

In his decision Judge Hand agreed with the complainants that the two points at issue were the contentions that the carriage of liquor under seal was not transportation, and that liquor so carried is ships' stores, which by long custom have been treated as part of the ships' furniture.

Tracing the history of the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, Judge Hand showed that under the Daugherty ruling was made, foreign ships freely came into American ports with liquor under seal, for sale on the high seas and for the crews' rations. The Daugherty ruling, he said, was based on a decision rendered in May in the Anchor Line case.

In the matter of transportation, Judge Hand found that the steamships, in carrying liquor and in serving it to passengers and members of the crew, were guilty of "transportation." After a long opinion citing decisions of the Supreme Court and speculating on the intent of the Prohibition Act, he also decided for the government in the matter of ships' stores.

But, he said, he would go no further than to issue an injunction against interfering with the carriage of a stock of liquor for the crews' rations on the eastbound voyage.

"The plaintiffs must each give bond of \$25,000 conditional against the use of such stocks for any other purpose than as crew's rations," he added, dismissing all other motions for injunctions.

Rigid Enforcement Pledged by Prohibition Commissioner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The liquor statutes in all their broadened scope outlined by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, are now in effect and will be rigidly enforced, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, declared today when informed of the decision of Judge Hand in New York, refusing to issue a permanent injunction to complaining ship companies.

Activities of enforcement agents, Mr. Haynes said, naturally would be made to conform to any legal limitation imposed by the tentative stay from the New York court, but the commissioner emphasized that no general extension of time would be made in enforcement of the legal requirement for prohibition on American vessels everywhere at sea and on foreign ships within American waters.

He said the decision in New York was exactly what he and his legal staff had expected, and he predicted a similar result when the case is carried to the Supreme Court.

The expected report from New York giving details of the seizure of the Canadian schooner Emerald, had not reached the commissioner today, but he declared the preliminary data on the seizure had not indicated the Gov-

HENRY FORD AND BLUENOSE GET OFF TO A GOOD START

Meet Today Off Gloucester in an International Fishermen's Trophy Race—Former's Sail Area Reduced

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—Just when it looked as if there would not be any race today for the International Fishermen's Trophy, the Henry Ford, the American challenger, with a make-shift crew aboard, left her wharf in tow of a tug at 9:15 to meet the Bluenose, Nova Scotia defender, in the race series. At that time the Bluenose was sailing around Eastern Point.

Owing to another revision on the part of the official measure, the Ford had to have her sail area further reduced. Yesterday Capt. Clayton Morrissey had had the mainsail removed and cut, and he took personal charge of bending the reef sail on as the Ford proceeded to the starting line.

Both the Ford and Bluenose reached the whistling buoy at 9:40, but the committee boat had not yet made a shift. At 10:20 both boats were circulating about the committee boat awaiting the word to start but the course flag had not been hoisted. At 10:30 the committee sent word that the start would be at 11 o'clock.

With a 10-knot wind about southwest, the number two course, selected by the committee, gave the boats a broad reach of five miles to Thatcher's Island, a 10-mile beat up the bay, a broad reach off shore of 10 miles, another reach of 10 miles back to Thatcher's, and a close fetch or a beat of five miles to the finish.

The race started at 11 o'clock, with the Bluenose crossing the line first. The Ford quickly caught up and passed her, gaining a lead of 50 yards, which she maintained at 11:15.

Two minutes before the start the Bluenose, to the leeward, headed for the line rather sharply on the starboard tack. The Ford was well up to windward, with Capt. Clayton Morrissey judging the distance beautifully.

At the first mark the Bluenose was 45 seconds behind, the times being: Ford, 11:25:10; Bluenose, 11:25:55.

At 11:40 the Ford was still in the lead, but did not seem able to draw away as she did last Saturday. The boats sailed the first leg at a rate of 12 knots an hour.

The Bluenose set her staysails after rounding the first mark, but the Ford continued on without the big square sail between the masts and seemed to her the better of the argument. A shift of the wind from southeasterly, working around the south, deprived the boats of a chance to beat the breeze and the race developed into the same kind as that of Saturday—a reaching affair throughout.

At 11:45 the Ford sent up her stay-sail again, as the Bluenose had been gradually overhauling her. The Ford's lead was very meager and the Bluenose was holding a trifle closer to the breeze and footing just as fast.

At noon both boats were hard on the port tack off Eastern Point and had sailed more than one-half of the second leg. The Ford had drawn away, until she had a lead of 200 yards. She was sailing practically as high as the Bluenose, although the latter was a trifle to the weather of the Ford's wake. The wind had fallen to six knots and both boats showed but little list to starboard.

Later the Ford picked up the wind and began to gain rapidly. She was leading by one quarter of a mile and dropping the Bluenose as fast as on Saturday. At 12:25 the lead had been increased to more than 600 yards.

At 12:40 the Ford still had a lead of 600 yards. The wind had hauled around to the westward, making the last three miles of the leg a dead beat. After the Ford had gained a lead of 600 yards the Bluenose appeared to hold her for a few minutes and the American boat could not pull away. The Boston schooner Mayflower followed the two closely under the same sail and appeared to hold both of them.

At 12:55 the Ford tacked to starboard and headed for the second mark two miles away. Her crew was somewhat slow in handling the light sails and it was five minutes before the staysail was reset and sheeted home. She crossed the Bluenose about 300 yards. At 1 o'clock the Ford was leading by 500 yards.

ernment would find itself in a position necessitating release of the Emerald and an apology to Great Britain for her detention. The personnel of the dry navy, Mr. Haynes said, was entirely conversant with the scope of their authority over vessels outside the three-mile limit and had in several cases applied that authority. He was certain the seizure of the Emerald would be completely upheld when the facts were in the hands of the State Department.

W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, conferred today with Mr. Haynes relative to further co-operation between the American and Canadian border guards, with a view to curbing smuggling. The commissioner said later that, as a result of the assistance of the Ontario Administration, the problem of liquor smuggling between Windsor and Detroit has been measurably decreased.

WETS DISCARDING "BEER-WINE" MASK

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives in Congress from New York State. For your convenience, we include a list of questions framed to answer the questions our members usually ask us. We would, however, appreciate your statement of your views on the prohibition issue as you care to take the time to give, in case you do not desire to answer the questions submitted.

Applied to New York State

Here is the questionnaire submitted to candidates for the Legislature:

1. Do you favor the immediate modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and distribution of light wine and beer in New York State through some agency other than the saloon?

2. Will you favor legislation by the New York State Legislature permitting the manufacture, use and distribution of alcoholic beverages not, in fact, intoxicating, through some agency other than the saloon, as soon as the State is authorized so to do by Congress acting under the "concurrent power" clause of the Eighteenth Amendment?

3. Will you vote for a resolution directing Congress to call conventions in the several states to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to Article V thereof, repealing the Eighteenth Amendment thereto.

(a) And will you vote for state legislation which will enable the people of this State to vote directly on the prohibition question by voting at a special election to be called solely for the purpose of electing such delegates?

For months the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been preaching modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and distribution of light wines and beer. But now the trump card of that wet organization, heretofore carefully concealed, is thrown upon the table in the form of a proposed deliberate attempt to have the essential part of the constitutional prohibition laws—the Eighteenth Amendment—repealed. And this bold play is made on the eve of the November elections.

New List Issued

The following bulletin just off the mimeograph of the association is self explanatory concerning New York State candidates for Congress:

Of the 86 candidates in the 43 districts in New York State, 62 are wet, 9 are avowedly dry and 15 are uncertain. Anxious to acquire first-hand information, the association recently mailed a questionnaire to each candidate asking his views, and a tabulation of replies received up to Oct. 19 elicits this result:

Among those who failed to answer our request for information, are: Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel of the association, "is Senator Calder, who not only did not reply but has also, we understand, refused to go on record when approached personally. However, his past record has been so consistently wet that we hope he will eventually come off the fence."

"Dr. Royal S. Copeland is of course on our side. "So far as our own election activities are concerned the New York State Division will not interest itself in any district except where the contest is between a wet and dry candidate. We have no party. If a candidate is wet we are for him. If he is dry the association is inexorably opposed to his election."

The avowedly wet candidates, in addition of those already announced (in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 13) includes:

District 25th C.M. Winchester
1st...R. L. Bacon 29th...W. H. Faxon
2nd...F. E. Hopkins 31st...J. F. Sharp
3rd...L. M. Black Jr. 34th...C. H. Wheeler
4th...D. H. Knott 35th...W. W. Magee
5th...H. A. Metz 36th...W. Thomas
6th...Sam Marx 37th...David J. Sims
7th...Henry Frank 38th...C. P. Smith
8th...B. L. Fairchild 39th...W. P. Greiner
9th...J. L. Burns 41st...Fred Garfield

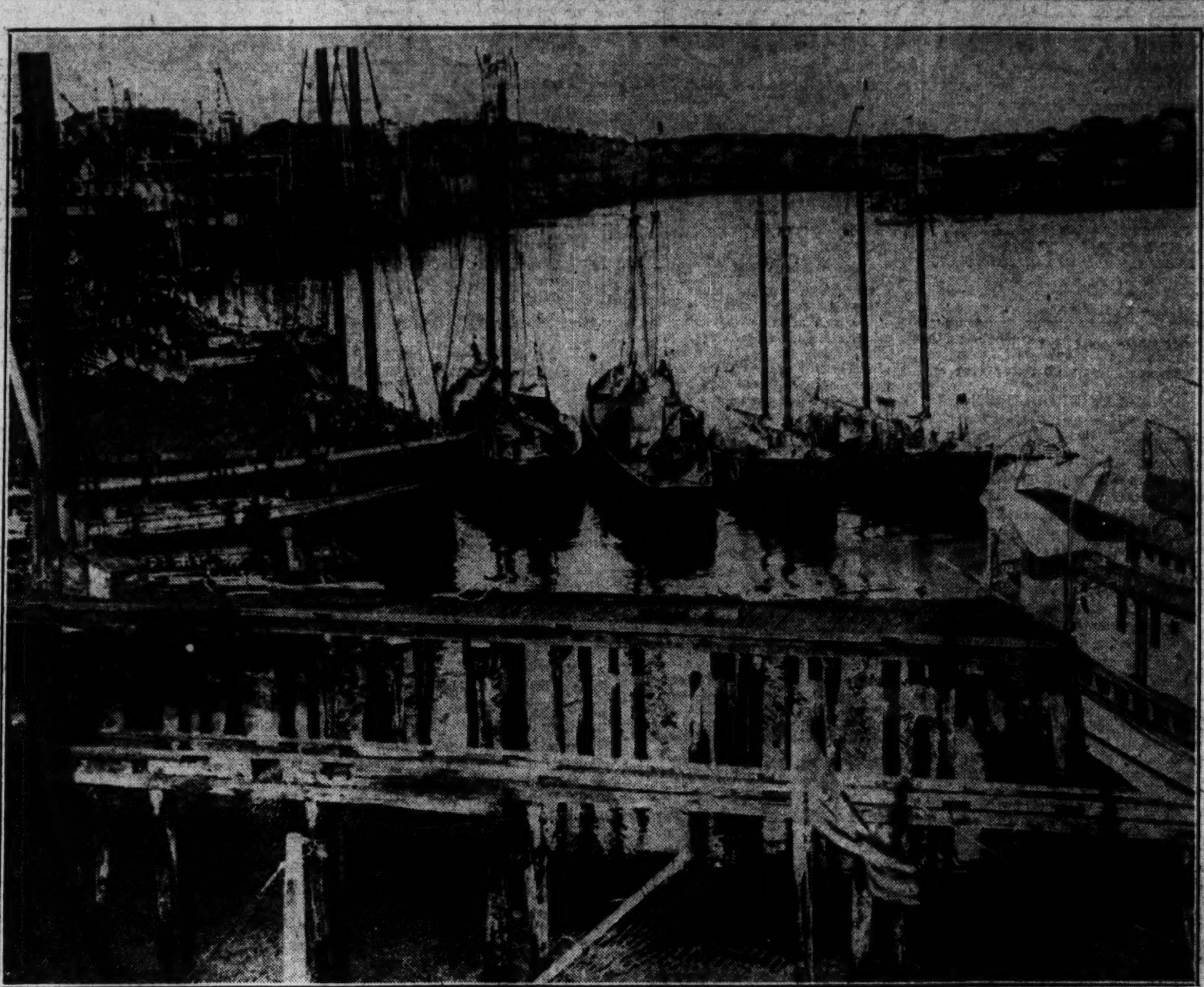
MR. HERRIOT'S VISIT IS MISUNDERSTOOD

PARIS, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The recent visit of Edouard Herriot to Russia and the possible consequences have been largely misinterpreted in Berlin and elsewhere, it was said today in official French circles. M. Herriot, since his arrival in France, has urged that France recognize Russia. Officials say that his journey was absolutely a personal affair and is not connected in any way with the French Government's attitude toward Russia.

France will officially remain hostile to political or close commercial relations with Russia until the question of pre-war debts and the rights of foreign property owners are settled, it was said in French official quarters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, prepaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Gloucester Harbor, Where Fishermen From Grand Banks Tie Up
This Photograph Illustrates the Scattered and Irregular Character of the Wharves, Making Difficult Any Adequate Supervision of Cargoes Landed

BEER-WINE LOOPHOLE MEANS DRY LAW RUIN, SAYS MR. WHEELER

Massachusetts Voters Warned That Whole Country Is Watching State's Decision For or Against Saloon

Law enforcement or nullification of the United States Constitution—which? This is the real issue to be settled by Massachusetts voters on Nov. 7, declares Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America who, in an interview today, placed great stress upon the fact that "the whole country is watching the old Bay State this fall to see whether it stands for law and order, or against it."

Mr. Wheeler who is devoting two days in Massachusetts to helping the dry campaign will debate the prohibition issues at Springfield tonight with George Holden Tinkham, Representative from this State. This will be the second debate in the series arranged between the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and their wet opponents. After several church addresses Sunday, Mr. Wheeler last night delivered an address which was broadcast throughout New England from the Medford Hillside radio station.

In his interview today he said: "The Eighteenth Amendment placed upon Congress and the several states the obligation to enact enforcement codes to make this new provision in the Constitution operative. The overwhelming majority of Congress was loyal to its oath of office to support the Constitution and enacted a reasonable and effective enforcement code based upon the experience of over 20 prohibition states of the Union. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment announced in Washington, on Oct. 18, that they were going to do these congressmen who have supported the Constitution, and elect a Congress to repeal this prohibition code, and as their immediate objective secure a beer and wine amendment."

The wet with their usual stupidity have endorsed candidates who will never support their whole program, but it will not be the fault of the wet program is equally reprehensible. It is the demand for light wine and beer. There never was and never will be an enforceable prohibition code with a light wine and beer exemption on it. It is as impossible to enforce a prohibitory law with that loophole in it as it would be to prohibit stealing by exempting petty larceny.

The opponents of prohibition have tried to kill it by ridicule. It is a subtle weapon, but theater managers and movie producers are beginning to realize how inconsistent it is to use the screen and the stage as a forum to defy the Constitution of the United States. Since 177,790 saloons were outlawed, the box receipts of these theaters have increased over \$633,000,000 a year. No good reason can be given for the theaters attacking an institution which has been a financial benefit to them. Not only the theater box office, but the cash drawer of every merchant in the country, large and small, has been benefited and the barefoot boy and girl of saloon days is going to school with a stout pair of shoes to keep out the water.

Just remember this one thing, the liquor interests are attempting to destroy the Constitution of the United States alone for beer and light wine; they are really working for the return of the liquor traffic; this means ultimately the return of the un-American grog shop with all of its attendant evils.

Benefits Derived by State
The good results which have come from partial enforcement of prohibition will be increased. Consider them before voting. Under prohibition in Massachusetts arrests for drunkenness are less than one-half what they were under license. Arrests for drunkenness of women are less than one-third. There is a marked decline in arrests for offenses against chastity. Commitments to the State farm are only one-quarter as numerous. The total prison population is less than one-half as large as formerly. There is a great decrease in the number of neglected children before the courts. Where before prohibition

Voters Warned by Wireless
to Get Enforcement Code Facts
It is the duty of every Massachusetts voter to inform himself fully

PORT COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA REPORT TRADE DEPRESSION

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—The report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for 1921-22 shows the extent of the trade depression during that period. All the traffic was satisfactorily handled owing to the absence of congestion at any time. Good progress has been made in the construction of new docks and the reconstruction of old docks. The total tonnage handled during the year was 2,446,621 compared with 4,000,000 during the previous year. The receipts, even with 216 lakhs of rupees, compared with 266 lakhs of rupees for the previous year. Again, owing to importers taking prompt delivery of their goods from the jetties, there was realized 28 lakhs of rupees less. Another large factor in the decreased revenue was the great drop in the exports of coal, which were hardly 50 per cent of the previous year.

SYRACUSE TO USE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

Course to Be Instituted Despite Roman Catholic Opposition

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23 (Special).—Despite the opposition that has developed in Roman Catholic circles in connection with the proposed daily reading of the Bible in the public schools of Syracuse, an announcement is made that the Bible course will be instituted Nov. 1. Percy M. Hughes, superintendent of schools, attended the convocation of state regents in Albany last week, where it is said that Bible reading was discussed and approved by the regents. Immediately upon his return to Syracuse, Mr. Hughes conferred with Mrs. Elizabeth C. Robertson, President of the Board of Education, and announcements will be made within the next few days of the time of a meeting of the board to indorse the report of the Bible reading committee. It is understood that the meeting will be of short duration and that the formality of approval will be given without debate.

The Bible reading committee was headed by the Rev. Dr. L. M. Loundsbury, and its personnel included a number of prominent clergymen of Syracuse. The Roman Catholics were invited to participate, and while a representative of that denomination was named, he refused to serve.

Dr. Loundsbury said that 35 selections from the Bible, considered appropriate for reading in the schools, already had been made, and that the committee would meet again soon to increase the number of its selections to approximately 125. This number he believed would be sufficient for the entire course.

The committee has been helped in its work by receipt of several hundred publications on Bible reading from publishing houses and boards of education in places throughout the United States and Canada where Bible reading is a part of the educational system.

PORTO RICAN MAYOR URGES NEW REGIME

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Appointment of a big man for Governor of Porto Rico and the inauguration of the committee would meet again soon to increase the number of its selections to approximately 125. This number he believed would be sufficient for the entire course.

DROP IN SUGAR PRICES SEEN
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A drop in sugar prices is predicted by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, which, in an announcement, advises wholesalers and others to purchase only for immediate requirements.

RUM RUNNERS FIND EASY ENTRY TO RAMBLING GLOUCESTER PIERS WITH CARGOES FROM ST. PIERRE

(Continued from Page 1)

well. It was evident from this man's conversation that he was pretty well posted in the business, even if it was all but "hearsay," as he was quite anxious to impress upon his hearer.

Lease of Warehouse Offered
This man was willing to exhibit several "roomy" structures alongside his docks which he said could be converted readily into salt-fish storage warehouses where other cargoes could be safely kept till called for and spirited away. All of these possible warehouses could be leased or rented as the would-be liquor importer might elect.

The business of disposing of Gloucester's shares in liquid cargoes which from time to time are smuggled into the harbor and on to the wharves and thence into warehouses or cellars of individuals in different parts of the city is well organized. On the surface Gloucester is as dry as the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement act warrant. And doubtless, there are hundreds of good citizens who go to bed at night devoutly thankful that this is so. It may be there are other good citizens who know differently but if they do of their own personal observation they say nothing.

But the business of disposing of liquid goods is well organized for all that. In less than one half hour after inquiry began a clerk in a store on the main street of the city took from his vest pocket a small memorandum book and proceeded to read a list of whiskies he could get for a customer who had the necessary green paper certificate of United States-guaranteed value and a proper amount of discretion.

This young man exhibited a list as evidence that he could get for a customer Haig & Haig, John Haig, "Johnny Walker" and White Horse in case lots at \$110 a case. And all this in a store on the main street of Gloucester before which a policeman from time to time walks seeing to it that law and order is maintained.

There was no long preliminary examination necessary, apparently, to qualify for the position of "customer" to the Gloucester run-runner. It seemed that about all the necessary preparation required of a prospective purchaser was an air of offhandness and not particularly discriminative good fellowship and the statement that some sort of wet goods was desired.

No Great Persuasion Needed
Of course all of this brief-but-to-the-point conversation did not take place on the sidewalk before the store nor in the immediate presence of the policeman, but the preliminary was few and the amount of knowledge the salesman required of his prospective customer was scant indeed before he agreed to show the way to the warehouse where he said he could produce in short order.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH DRAWS OPPONENTS' REPLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

tical parties can now ask for a vote of confidence on the manner in which this institution has administered justice in recent years. The remedy for such a situation will be an act of Congress making public records open to inspection so that the people can see how the Government in all of its departments is being run.

The people want the Government to function. They are tired of broken campaign pledges and methods which would not be tolerated by any reputable business concern.

Mr. Gompers' Attack
Samuel Gompers, speaking on behalf of organized labor, branded some of Mr. Daugherty's statements as "absolute falsehoods" and declared that "in his discussion of the railroad injunction he rose to the heights of the ridiculous." He added:

Partisan bias, untruth, exaggerated statement and a display of heated temper could scarcely be so untinged on the part of any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. Daugherty says the railroad strike was a "bold challenge to constitutional government," that the strikers "renounced the protection of governmental authority," that they "mutinied against a decision" of the Railroad Labor Board, that they "were instructed by their leaders to lay down their arms," that they "walked out in defiance of the law," that the strike was a "revolt against government," and that

order. He intimated that arrangements could be made for liquidation of the strike, and that it would be delivered to places designated if they were at all within reason. The ease with which such an obnoxious young man was to be found in Gloucester and without any direction from any one was undoubtedly due to circumstances and not to fact. The fact that he quoted the Scotch whistler at \$110 the case, while they bring on an average but \$45 "over the rail" at sea and \$21 to \$24 at St. Pierre shows that the risk of disposing of such wares in Gloucester at retail is considered and expressed in terms of dollars in the profits demanded.

The men who frequent the waterfront of Gloucester all unite in saying that of the cargoes of rum brought southward from far-distant St. Pierre on the innocent-looking fishing boats, but a small percentage ever reaches Gloucester. While much of the contents of the holds apparently filled with fish may be transferred off shore to waiting boats, the long coast line affords good opportunity to dart in to a lonely beach and there load their contents on waiting automobiles, which whisk it away to the large cities and better markets many miles distant.

Only a Place of Transit
Gloucester, the men who go to sea say, must not be held accountable as a city. Its position is so favorable to the operation of the boats from the far north that many of them undoubtedly take advantage of this circumstance to transship their illicit cargoes, which are concealed and disposed of to far distant points in the United States. And even at its largest percentage of goods received, as compared with the great traffic moving week by week from St. Pierre, Gloucester's own receipts from the traffic are but meager.

There was no talk at any time along the Gloucester waterfront of rum being walked from revenue or prohibition enforcement officials. When offering their services to go as skippers of rum-running boats to St. Pierre or to St. John, N. B., the Gloucester sea captains never once alluded to the possibility of capture or arrest for smuggling liquor into the waters and territory of the United States. At St. Pierre one of the wharves and another street merchants wait as far as to whether the information that he was in cable communication with one of the prohibition enforcement officers in a New England State. Of course, the St. Pierre man did not reveal the contents of his cable message and he detailed the circumstances so nonchalantly as to indicate that for him the fact was nothing out of the ordinary. Of course, no such state of affairs as this prevails in old Gloucester.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO TO RETURN TO ROME

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 23.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, who has been absent from Rome for several years, has planned to return on Nov. 4 (the anniversary of Italy's victory) at the invitation of the disabled soldiers' organization. He will deliver an address from the Altare della Patria. It is expected that Signor D'Annunzio will make a strong appeal to all Italians for peace, in order that the country may be saved from ruin.

He will deliver an address from the Altare della Patria. It is expected that Signor D'Annunzio will make a strong appeal to all Italians for peace, in order that the country may be saved from ruin.

"Ride Safely Through the Rains" with Standard Positive Traction Chains

Quickly and easily attached; no need to raise wheels or raise car. Tension pull prevents creeping, slipping, rolling and whipping; are noiseless and collect no mud.

\$3.50 per set
When ordering state size of tire, width of felloe and whether of wood or steel.

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BETWEEN San Francisco AND Sacramento
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EXCELLENT MEALS-SUPPER WITH SOUTHERN QUALITY
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monday advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

Browning King & Co.

Four Generations of One Family

In 1822, the house of Browning, King & Co. was founded by John Hazard Browning. The present heads of the business are his grandsons and great-grandsons.

For four generations, the Browning family have been making Men's Clothing.

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CLEVELAND
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KANSAS CITY
Grand Av. & 11th St.
MILWAUKEE
5-12 Grand Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS
Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK CITY
1283 Broadway at 52nd St.
16 Cooper Square at 6th St.
OMAHA
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PHILADELPHIA
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SEATTLE
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ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS

SIKH SUBORNATION CONTINUES IN INDIA

Native Officer Asks Aid to Counter Non-Cooperation Movement

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—An appeal is now being made by Col. Ashir Ali, already known for his efforts to provide Indian troops with literature, for loyal volunteers to become honorary lecturers to the army.

The colonel declares that the most serious feature of the non-cooperation campaign has been the tampering with the soldiery. The appeal has the cordial support of army headquarters, but although the motives of the colonel and his friends are excellent, it would seem like locking the stable door after the steed has bolted, in view of the seditious campaign waged by the Parbhadhak committee against the Sikh soldiers, and the inaction of the Government over the 2000 Akalis now arrested.

The Punjab Government persists in the policy of meeting the small man and not touching the committee of powerful instigators, who have approached the Sikh soldiers on leave, and sent them back to their regiments provided with seditious literature. One wonders if the extraordinary inaction of the Punjab Government has the acquiescence of the military authorities.

MR. BONAR LAW, UNIONIST LEADER, TO FORM MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

pretty stiff tussle," but he hoped they would still be good friends afterwards.

Mr. Bonar Law was proposed for the leadership by Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Cabinet. The nomination was seconded by Stanley Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade.

The Election Date

There is much perturbation in several quarters over the report that the elections are to be held on Nov. 14 or 15 instead of Nov. 18, which falls upon a Saturday. Dissatisfaction on this point is particularly strong in Labor circles, where it is maintained that if the polling is held on any day but Saturday many Labor voters will be prevented from exercising their franchise.

J. H. Thomas, head of the railwaymen, in a speech yesterday said fixing of the election for mid-week would be a "contemptible trick," and this view is apparently universal among the Laborers who see a plot to reduce the Labor vote. The Conservatives, who favor a mid-week date, repudiate such intention. They contend it will be impossible to arrange the election for Saturday, Nov. 11, and that if it is postponed to the following Saturday there will not be time to pass the Irish legislation before the stipulated date. Moreover they maintain that as the polls everywhere will be open until 9 o'clock in the evening there will be plenty of time for the Labor people to record their votes.

A Busy Week

Whatever day is chosen, it has been represented to the officials of the Conservative Party that it is undesirable to antagonize the Laborites, even on such an apparently trivial matter, and consequently Nov. 18 may be fixed upon, especially as it is everywhere conceded that ratification of the Irish treaty no longer comes under the head of contentious legislation.

This week will be crowded with party conventions and public meetings. There was what is described as an "emergency" meeting of the Anti-Socialist Liberals (often called "Wee Frees") last evening, at which Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, the Marquess of Crewe, Viscount Gladstone, Lord Cowdray, and other leaders were present. It is believed this meeting was called to frame a manifesto which will be issued shortly.

Viscount Grey speaks at Bradford tomorrow, when an important pronouncement is expected.

The executive committee of the Labor Party meets in London tomorrow to arrange its program, which will be issued as a manifesto immediately afterward.

The announcement that Reginald McKenna will appear on the Conservative platform has stirred remarkable interest everywhere. The possibility of his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally discussed, but some well informed Conservative newspapers say this is altogether improbable, and point out fairly general that this post will go to Stanley Baldwin, one of the leaders in the fight against Mr. Lloyd George.

Scottish Temperance Vote

May Go to Mr. Lloyd George

LONDON, Oct. 23.—There is a strong probability, declares a Central News dispatch from Edinburgh today, that the Scottish temperance vote which in 1918 was cast solidly for the Coalition will be cast at the forthcoming election in favor of candidates supporting Mr. Lloyd George. Leading temperance organizations are meeting to discuss the situation, add the message, and many minor conferences already have passed resolutions in support of the retiring premier.

Considerable interest was aroused in London temperance circles over this report. It was pointed out by an official of the United Kingdom Alliance, the principal English temperance organization, that such an attitude would mark a departure from previous stands of the Scottish temperance organizations, which heretofore had always supported individuals declaring themselves in favor of temperance policies regardless of party alliance.

If the report is accurate, however, it is estimated such an attitude by the Scottish temperance voters would mean approximately 400,000 votes, judging from the anti-license vote at

the last election. It is considered unlikely in temperance quarters that the Scottish temperance advocates will support the Unionists in the forthcoming election, as Sir George Younger, present chairman of the Unionist Party, is a prominent brewer, but whether they will throw the weight of their influence solidly on the other side or with any party is considered here as a highly speculative question.

BRITISH TENDENCY TOWARD ISOLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

sort of political program. Certainly the country has yet to receive a definite lead.

The situation obviously demands explanation and it would seem that Mr. Lloyd George does not yet precisely know where he stands. It is to be remembered that the Leeds meeting was called before events of the past week upset all political calculations. Mr. Chamberlain expected to carry the Carlton Club meeting and every political leader and party organizer in the country expected that the three-cornered contest at Newport would lead in a Labor majority. A week ago, therefore, plans were laid for a more or less straight fight between Coalition and Labor. But the Newport result, with its surprising Conservative victory over Labor and Liberal alike, destroyed all these assumptions and sealed the fate of the Coalition. The Conservative caucus, now oblivious to the fact that they rode to success in the last election on the back of Mr. Lloyd George, believe they can go to the country on a purely party platform and win.

Preconceived Notions Upset

That may or may not be possible, but meantime all preconceived arrangements are upset. The new situation involves the new and still pending deal between the Coalition Liberals and Mr. Chamberlain's Coalition Conservatives, also a triangular struggle between the three parties (the Coalition Liberals, the Coalition Conservatives, and the Independent Liberals) who apart from their mutual opposition to the Labor program have nothing to fight about between themselves. All three stand for sane and safe progress and peace in Europe, financial retrenchment and reform. They have no enthusiasm for one moderate party against another. In short, all the non-Socialist electors can do is to stay in the old wagon and try a change of horses.

Thus Mr. Lloyd George merely stood up and said: "I pulled you successfully through the welter of war and was pulling you out of the bog of peace. I am still a good, agile horse, whereas the other fellow is down at the knees. If you change me you will have a lot of trouble with the subservient elements, and may slide back into the mire." That, at any rate, is the personal impression produced by the Leeds oration, and before any definite pronouncement is made it is obvious that the country will have to wait until the negotiations are completed between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law has outlined the program of his government.

The political situation is in flux. We must be prepared for combinations, even surprises and there is more than a little justification for the report current in Georgian circles that the former Premier received a telegram from Mr. Churchill advising him not to commit himself.

In respect of foreign relationships a word of caution is necessary. British policy is not likely to undergo any considerable change. Lord Curzon remains at the Foreign Office and the press campaign against Mr. Lloyd George created the somewhat erroneous impression that great conflict of views existed between the two sides at Downing Street. As far as the Near East is concerned this is incorrect. British policy is Lord Curzon's policy. As to Germany the ideas of the Bonar Law administration will harmonize even more closely than before with British commercial interests, which are hostile to French reparations proposals.

Otherwise the new Premier's tendency lies in the direction of the doctrine of splendid isolation in European affairs and the close development of imperial relations.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE JOINS THE THRONG OF HOUSE-HUNTERS

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Lloyd George, after having presided for several years in England's "White House," has been forced to join the unhappy throng of seekers after habitations in this crowded city, which, since the war, owing to the long curtailment of building, has afforded few facilities for those wishing to establish a home. Today she was looking for a house in the Westminster district, and she must get it quickly, for the retiring Premier's family wishes to vacate 10 Downing Street tomorrow if possible, to make room for the new Prime Minister.

Mr. Lloyd George's family purposes taking a furnished house for perhaps three months to enable him to be near the scene of political and legislative action. In the meantime his private secretaries are busy clearing up the hundreds of thousands of letters and documents which accumulated during his tenure of office.

G. H. Shakespeare, one of his secretaries, paused in the midst of his labors today long enough to remark wistfully: "I haven't written any plays since I have been here, but I have averaged 5000 letters a year," and he went back to his sorting.

FILMING THE SAHARA

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Within the next few weeks an Englishman, N. A. Greville, will make his fourth attempt to complete a film of the Sahara Desert. Greville and his brother are famous for their film explorations, and they have already taken many African travel pictures. More than two years ago the brothers began a comprehensive film of the Sahara. They have already spent about \$60,000, and have taken about 30,000 feet of film, but they still have 400 miles of the desert to cover.

MODERATES BUSY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Appeals Against Reaction or Extremism Made by Lord Derby and Winston Churchill

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The political situation here is still involved. Mr. Lloyd George's week-end speech at Leeds, with all its moving eloquence, has in no way made it clearer. As a defense of the Coalition Government it has been unsurpassed, but the Coalition has disappeared with the withdrawal of the Conservatives and is thus no longer the central issue. As a criticism of these Conservatives, Mr. Lloyd George's effort makes a personal rather than national appeal, for no one denies the splendid service Mr. Lloyd George himself has already rendered to Great Britain and may yet render again. To talk of "the mutiny which culminated at the Carlton Club this week," therefore, is not helpful at this juncture.

Lord Derby has been much more constructive. Speaking at Manchester on Saturday, he declared for a continuation, as far as is still possible, of a combination which, as Mr. Lloyd George has shown, has done so well. "The Coalition is dead," he said, "but co-operation remains."

Idle to Split Vote

Referring to the Liberal Coalitionist candidates, he continued: "However we may differ from them in some things, we do not differ to the extent to which we differ from those who will probably be their opponents. Where a bargain has been made, either for the general or municipal elections for the two to run together, I say to all of you it is a matter of honor now that those bargains should be kept. It would be idle to split the vote and let in a man with whose principles we entirely disagree."

Winston Churchill—probably the ablest and most influential of Mr. Lloyd George's lieutenants—has taken a similar line. In a letter to his constituents in Dundee declaring his intention to stand at the forthcoming elections as Liberal and Free Trader, he said: "I shall ask the electors to authorize me to co-operate freely with subordinated and progressive Conservatives in defending the lasting and central interests of this realm and its wide empire against the very dangerous attacks now about to be leveled upon by them by Socialist and Communist forces, as well as against the almost equally serious menace of downright reaction from the opposite quarter."

This determination to save the country from extremism wherever situated does not end with the Coalition Liberals. So confirmed an "Independent Liberal" as Reginald McKenna—who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Asquith Administration during the war—tomorrow brings the great commercial influence he wields in the City of London to the assistance of the meeting here in support of the policy of Mr. Bonar Law.

Forces Combining

While Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, is declaring "the Diehard reaction has overthrown me, and if it gets into power I shall do my best to overthrow it," other forces are combining to strengthen the moderate elements in the new combination in order thereby to prevent the predominance in it of the Diehard extremism which Mr. Lloyd George so strongly denounces.

Mr. Lloyd George would have the issue to be "whether the party comes first, or the nation first." The Conservative answer is that he has been overthrown because he stood for a policy which, at home, has loaded the British taxpayer with unbearable financial burdens not connected with the war liabilities and abroad has made enemies of England's closest allies.

Whether Mr. Bonar Law can do better depends chiefly upon the measure of success attendant upon the friendly advances toward the moderate elements in other groups as adumbrated by Lord Derby and reflected at least faintly in the actions of Mr. Churchill and Mr. McKenna.

DETECT GAS LEAKS IN NEW SAFETY METHOD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—Members of the American Gas Association in convention today discussed methods of mixing powdered odors with illuminating gas in order to detect leaks more quickly.

Dr. R. R. Sayers, of the United States Bureau of Mines, said detection of leaks by adding stench to the gas would reduce losses materially, promote economy to the producer and safety to the consumer.

Political Advertisement

A THUNDEROUS "NO"

ON REFERENDUM NO. 3 NOVEMBER 7

Will be the emphatic answer of one and a half million voters in resentment of the claim of B. Preston Clark that he will "deliver them" for Censorship and One Man Dictation of what they shall see and read.

A THUNDEROUS "NO"

Will be the emphatic answer of the other two and a half million people who feel as they do.

The Advertisement of B. Preston Clark claims "crated delivery" of Religious Societies, Civic Organizations, Educators, Business Organizations, etc.

Preposterous! Freedom of thought and action are NOT YET in the hands of B. Preston Clark for "delivery."

Today, not even Political Bosses claim to "deliver" votes. Ninety-two per cent of the daily and weekly press of Massachusetts are fighting censorship.

THEY CAN'T ALL BE WRONG

The Leaders of the fight against One Man Political Control, Mr. Clark, are The People—undelivered.

Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship.
Charles H. Cole, Chairman, 120 Boylston St., Boston.
Hon. William H. Clutter, Treasurer.
Hon. Edward B. O'Brien, Vice Chairman.

TURCO-EGYPTIAN INTRIGUES RIFE

Ministry Urges Representation at Near East Meeting—Opposition Resents Action

By Special Cable

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 23.—The most intense interest prevails in Egypt anent the coming Near East conference. The Egyptian Ministry has sent a request to the British residency to urge the powers to invite Egypt to participate, owing to a revision of the Sykes Treaty, by which Egyptian independence was to be officially recognized by Turkey.

No reply has yet been received, but the Egyptian Ministry is said to be nominating its prospective delegates.

The opposition strongly resents the action of the Ministry, contending that the Ministry does not represent the country, and therefore has no right to nominate delegates. Further the suspicion is voiced that Great Britain will use the Ministry as a cat's paw to benefit British interests.

The demand is made for the nomination of a popular delegation, headed by Zaghul Pasha, and accordingly King Fouad has been petitioned for his release. The Wafd, at a recent meeting, evidently under "external pressure," decided to appoint a delegation to negotiate directly with Ankara, on the basis of Turkey's declaration of Egypt's independence in 1915, thus attempting to disavow Great Britain's participation. The proposal has Mustafa Kemal's concurrence. Relying on the assumption of official and virtual recognition by the powers of Ankara as the Turkish Government, the Egyptian Nationalists hope that the Sykes treaty, which Turkey never accepted, will be rewritten.

But with Turkey as a victorious and not a defeated party now, and Egypt as a Turkish and not as a British province, therefore the design is to reopen the following Egyptian questions: One, the terms of relinquishment of Turkish suzerainty. Two, the revision of the Turkish pact of 1883 as to the neutrality of the Suez Canal. Three, removal of the capitulations. Four, the Egyptian tribute of £265,000 Egyptian annually maintained by the Sykes Treaty for the benefit of Turkish and European bondholders. Five, Egypt's future status.

It is inconceivable, however, that the Allies, because of a local Turkish success, will discount the fact that they won the World War. The situation is also compromised from the Nationalists' point of view by the Ministry's representations through the British Residency. Admittedly the situation is delicate, but a firm attitude on the part of Great Britain will suppress the Turco-Egyptian intrigues, which would dangerously unsettle the eastern situation.

'REDS' AND 'WHITES' CLASH IN SIBERIA

Japanese Civilian Exodus From Vladivostok Complete

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 23.—The hurried Japanese civilian exodus from Vladivostok, requiring 18 transports, was completed on Thursday when the military withdrawal now in its concluding stages, was effected.

Next Thursday is most likely to mark the crisis in Siberian-Manchurian affairs. The Reds are already in partial possession of Vladivostok, while the main force of the Whites is concentrated at Possett Bay and southwards in the shadow of the Korean and Manchurian frontiers. Others are in Manchurian territory. The railway coast of Harbin is reported to be in the control of the Reds.

One chief danger of the present situation is in the continuation of the acrimonious exchanges between the Peking Government and the representative of the Soviet, Adolf Joffe, the former demanding the Red withdrawal from Mongolia while the latter demands an investigation of the Chinese Eastern Railway administration.

TERRORISM IN GALICIA

WARSAW, Oct. 23.—Eastern Galicia has become the scene of action of a band of 40 or 50 terrorists, who have been described as anarchists under the direction of a political exile named Petruschewich. They have destroyed crops and torn up the railroads as part of a campaign of protest against Polish control and the form of home rule granted. In the approaching November parliamentary elections, Petruschewich is urging his adherents to favor the Communists, on the ground that he considers the latter hostile to Poland.

Political Advertisement

A THUNDEROUS "NO"

ON REFERENDUM NO. 3 NOVEMBER 7

Will be the emphatic answer of one and a half million voters in resentment of the claim of B. Preston Clark that he will "deliver them" for Censorship and One Man Dictation of what they shall see and read.

A THUNDEROUS "NO"

Will be the emphatic answer of the other two and a half million people who feel as they do.

The Advertisement of B. Preston Clark claims "crated delivery" of Religious Societies, Civic Organizations, Educators, Business Organizations, etc.

Preposterous! Freedom of thought and action are NOT YET in the hands of B. Preston Clark for "delivery."

Today, not even Political Bosses claim to "deliver" votes. Ninety-two per cent of the daily and weekly press of Massachusetts are fighting censorship.

THEY CAN'T ALL BE WRONG

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Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship.
Charles H. Cole, Chairman, 120 Boylston St., Boston.
Hon. William H. Clutter, Treasurer.
Hon. Edward B. O'Brien, Vice Chairman.

GEN. J. PILSUDSKI FAVORED IN POLAND

Outstanding Figure in Coming Presidential Election—Diet and Senate Also to Elect Members

By Special Cable

WARSAW, Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Press)—Backed by all the peasant parties, the Socialists and the non-Polish groups, the re-election of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski as President of Poland seems reasonably certain. He is opposed for the present only by the National Christian Union, comprising the three conservative parties.

As a presidential candidate is supposed to make no campaign, President Pilsudski's opponents criticize severely his recent tours to inspect the military forces, charging that he made use of the trips to increase his popularity.

Although the elections are only a fortnight away, there is very little printed matter to be seen, the high cost of materials limiting electioneering to the work of orators. A few of the parties with good campaign funds are saving their expensive posters for a last minute blast.

A striking feature of the campaign is the number of political parties. The slightest difference in program suffices to form a new party, and this accounts for the fact that there are 19 different groups having separate lists of candidates. In addition to these general groups every district and city has independent candidates.

By STANLEY HIGH

General elections in Poland, which come early in November—that for the Diet on Nov. 5 and for the Senate on Nov. 12—will afford the Poles one of the few opportunities they have had in the history of the Republic to affirm their support of a constructive and, so far as possible, a non-political program for their Government.

The Republic of Poland, rising as it did from the ruins of three great empires, was left in possession of more than its share of the unhappy political heritage which has been the common affliction of the new states of central and eastern Europe. And, like many of these states, the most pressing need during this period of governmental apprenticeship has been for genuine leadership.

In Gen. Joseph Pilsudski the Poles have a leader, who, although he is not so able a statesman as Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, is, nevertheless, the only figure in Poland today capable of rallying the devotion of the people in support of a common program.

General Pilsudski—"Silent Joseph"—he is called by the Poles—has come to represent many of the ideals of nationalism which the Czechs associate with their President, Dr. Masaryk. Throughout the period prior to the World War, General Pilsudski was in the forefront of every struggle which seemed to promise hope for Polish freedom. He is a confirmed fighter, not, solely, for the love of fighting, but because, in his experience with Poland's overlords he became con-

vinced that only by force could his nation's freedom be secured. General Pilsudski has gone through two stages in his career. In the first of these he was, in the eyes of Russia, Germany and Austria, a confirmed bandit. He was in the midst of every revolution. At the time of the Russian-Japanese war he was with the Japanese Army and went to Japan in the hope of enlisting aid for Poland. The second stage began in 1909, when he founded a national shooting corps or rifleman, somewhat similar to the Boy Scout Movement, but much more militaristic in its intent.

Preparing Polish Youth

The expressed purpose of this organization, which rapidly spread throughout the country, was to prepare the youths of Poland for their struggle for liberation. During the Balkan war in 1912 it appeared that the great opportunity had come and thousands of these youths were held in readiness to take advantage of the situation. It was not until the World War, however, that the Poles were able to sever themselves from the three empires which ruled them.

During the war, he fought on the side of Germany, not because he favored the German cause but because he realized, as most Poles realized, that aligned with Germany they could fight against Russia, and the Russian menace to Poland, necessarily had to be dealt with before the German menace could be removed. General Pilsudski, who is a field marshal in the Polish Army, is the idol of young Poland and of his soldiers. Whatever his political fortunes, he commands more powerful virtue of his popularity and his military office, than any other man in the Nation. When in office he works, on an average, of 15 hours a day, he has no intimates, communicates with his Cabinet only on matters of the most pressing importance, and then in the briefest possible manner.

He is unalterably opposed to the high-handed methods of such men as Wojciech Korfanty, who took forcible charge of the Silesian plebiscite, and he, likewise, stands against the western advance of Bolshevism. Whereas Mr. Korfanty desires a friendship with Russia, in order to stand against Germany, General Pilsudski maintains that both Russia and Germany are, at the present time, enemies of the Polish Republic. His foreign policy is to strengthen the states of Ukraine and Lithuania which, with Poland, would form a belt of buffer states against Russia.

INDIAN VILLAGERS DEAL WITH RAIDERS

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—A good example is reported of the manner in which frontier villagers can, if they like, depend upon themselves against raiders, which comes from the Bannu district. Here two outlaws accompanied by a friend secretly visited their homes. They were seen by villagers and they were summoned to surrender. Refusing to do so, the villagers pursued the outlaws, and all three were killed.

Frontier officers state that when this spirit is instilled in the villagers, backed by the issue of Government rifles and prompt rewards, there need be little fear of raids.

ASSAM TEA LABOR MUCH UNDERPAID

Indian Government Considers Wages Should Be Higher—Warning Is Issued

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—A most important committee, which was formed to examine into the conditions of labor in the Assam tea gardens, has issued its report, but the value of the report is much vitiated by a comprehensive minority report issued by two members, who complain of the whole procedure adopted to secure evidence, and of the management of the proceedings by the secretary.

The Government, in effect, has adopted the majority report, recommending the abolition of Act 13 of 1889, under which the laborer, on being recruited, signed a contract for at least one year. It is admitted that there were abuses under this act, which gave the laborer an advance of 12 rupees for every year he signed up, and the Government is inclined to think that the wages might be higher, and it blames the employers for not having raised them during the serious disturbances of last year were due to a combination of economic and political circumstances. Chiefly the former, the agitators working on the material supplied by these economic grievances.

Continuity of Service

Regarding this report the minority point out that much of the tea garden labor is recruited from distant areas, and the employers must consequently have a guarantee of continuity of service.

The advance of 12 rupees in practice was never reclaimed, which thus operates as a bonus. On the other hand, the majority reports and the Government explains that without a certificate from his employer, a laborer is unable to travel by rail, ferry or steamer. This certificate is of course withheld if the coolie is in any way in the bad books of the employer. The minority asks how the bonus of 12 rupees is to be made up, which the coolie will continue to expect, but which it is unreasonable to grant if no continuity of service is guaranteed. It is explained that the gardens as well as the coolies have felt the great rise in the cost of production.

Employees Well-Treated

It is admitted on all sides that the managers of tea gardens generally treat their employees well. The coolies receive the most valuable concessions as regards housing, cheap rice, clothing and in other ways. The gardens land is most valuable but it is difficult to estimate its money value, when the question of increased wages is raised. The gardens are in considerable difficulties because of the high exchange which has greatly increased the cost of the production and manufacture of tea, accompanied by the disastrous fall in tea prices.

The Government has issued a warning that tea garden labor is beginning to be vaguely influenced by the world-wide aspirations of labor.

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FUTURE OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY CAUSES SURMISE IN CANADA

Union With Liberals Rumored—Leadership of T. A. Crerar May Cease—Local Jealousies Influence Situation

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Whether the Progressive Party is to remain an integral factor in Canadian federal politics, or to be fused with the Liberal forces now in power is a question of very considerable consequence in the Dominion at the present time. The outcome will, it is realized, very much depend upon the decision which T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian group, announces next month to the executive of the United Grain Growers of which he is president. Mr. Crerar was given one year to make up his mind as to whether he would devote himself wholly to the business of the company, or make a profession of politics. Rumors that he will adopt the former course are persistent, but find neither denial nor confirmation from his lips. Mr. Crerar is a former Liberal, and today is a Progressive of the moderate type, without class consciousness. He initially became leader of that small group of Independents, created by defections from the Unionist ranks, he himself retiring from the Unionist ministry at the conclusion of the war. Since then his leadership has been confirmed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and later by caucus of the 65 followers whom he musters in the Commons. On the formation of the King Government he was a party to negotiations with the Premier, looking toward a coalition with the government party.

That he favored the bringing about of such a union he admitted later to a meeting of Progressive delegates at Saskatoon; but the proposal did not meet with the approval of more than a meager minority of the rank and file, and was bitterly opposed by the more aggressive provincial leaders, including J. J. Morrison of Ontario and Henry Wise Wood of Alberta. These held that the formation of a coalition would be nothing less than a direct betrayal of the Progressive cause. To their opinion Mr. Crerar and his followers in Parliament deferred.

Nevertheless, during the last session of Parliament events worked toward the creation of a bond between the Liberals and Progressives, which undoubtedly advanced the aims of the coalition seekers. A comparatively inexperienced body of men, the Progressive group early discovered that it had little in common with the Conservative official opposition under Arthur Meighen. On the other hand, in the Commons and in the committees, the Liberals gave frequent and tangible evidence of a sincere desire to meet the demands of the Agrarian group and to approximate in legislation the planks of their political platform. The demand for the revival of the Wheat Board of 1919 was met by the passing of legislation which, while not conferring the powers which had been conferred upon the former war-time board, constituted the limit of the power of the Federal Parliament in times of peace.

Wheat Board Failure

This legislation was supplemented by provincial legislation passed by the Saskatchewan and Alberta legislatures in special session; then the Federal Government invited the Progressives to nominate the men to undertake the new marketing. The head of the former board, James Stewart, declined the task. Later on, Henry Wise Wood, to whom the chairmanship was proffered, and who was one of the most ardent advocates of the formation of the board, declined also to take the responsibility. So the board fell by the wayside. But through no fault of the Federal Government.

A further important concession to the Progressive forces last session was the re-establishment of the grain rates provided under the Crows' Nest Pass agreement which had been suspended during the war. Liberals in the committee were largely responsible for this reform. Moreover, the numerous, if somewhat small reductions in the tariff, made through the budget of W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, coupled with his assurance that no stone would be left unturned in the attempt to revive the reciprocity pact with the United States, was regarded by the agrarian group as an earnest of the Government's desire to meet the Progressive demand for lower duties and freer trade.

Railway Consolidation

Since then the Government has further strengthened itself by the creation of a new board of directors for the Canadian National Railways, under the leadership of Sir Henry Thornton, whose appointment has met with universal approval among the advocates of public ownership. Complete consolidation of the system will follow, and the country has been assured by the Prime Minister that political interference will not be allowed to mar the chances of the Canadian National Railway system making good.

Last, but not least, the attitude of Mr. King and his Government, in connection with the Near East crisis, was approved by Mr. Crerar, and presumably by his following. To the policy that the Dominion should not participate in any war without the consent of Parliament, Mr. Crerar agreed. That the latter should be specially called to conference with Mr. King on the subject is in itself an indication of how the wind is blowing. No conference was held with Mr. Meighen. Altogether then it would appear that events are proceeding toward a union of the two parties. But there is this factor in the situation to be taken into consideration. The Progressive organization is decentralized in character, working from the local upward. The various districts are jealous of their prerogatives, and in the selection of candidates the federal constituencies brook no interference from the leaders higher up.

Leader's Wishes Ignored

An instance of this is to be found in the by-election now being fought for the Ontario House in Russell County, adjoining Ottawa. The seat was held since last election by a Liberal. E. C. Drury, the provincial Premier, took the ground that a Liberal

should be allowed to succeed him for the remainder of the legislative term at least, and disapproved the nomination of a Progressive against the Liberal candidate. The local organization, however, declined to be bound by the leader's wishes, and a Progressive candidate is now in the field. In short the head men of the Progressive Party are found quite as often led as leading. So that any arrangement which may be made looking toward a fusion of the Agrarian and Liberal forces in Parliament may conceivably later come to naught through the refusal of the "locals" to be bound by it. The retirement of Mr. Crerar would, however, have a profound effect upon the fortunes of the party. The moderate elements in the group, for instance would find it difficult to come together in the selection of a successor with the more aggressive and uncompromising disciples of Mr. Wood and Mr. Morrison. And a split would be almost inevitable, with the moderates going over bag and baggage to the Liberals and the aggressives retaining the identity of the party.

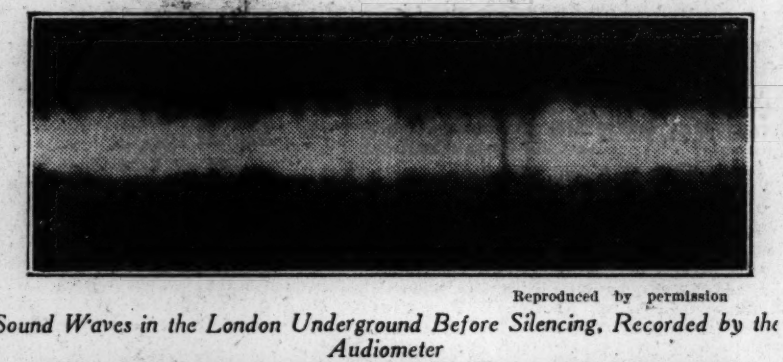
CROWD COMPELS KLAN TO DISPERSE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—Scores of persons massed in front of a hall in McKees Rocks yesterday afternoon, told Edward Reider, chief of police, that if he did not prevent a Ku Klux Klan meeting within the hall, "they would."

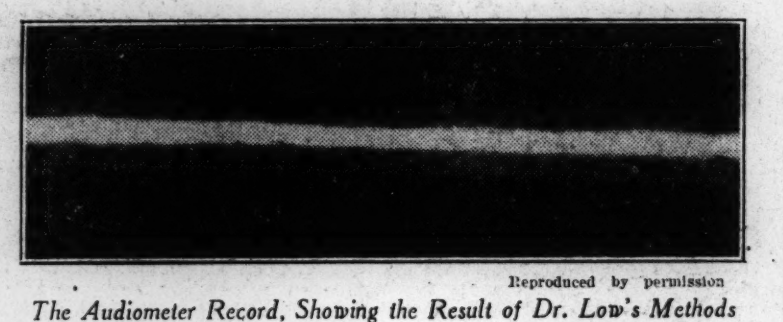
Reider broke up the meeting. The crowd dispersed. Ku Klux Klan members from Pittsburgh, who organized and advertised the proposed organization meeting, were on hand in full regalia when Reider took action.

LECTURE ON MT. EVEREST

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—Lecturing in Madras in the presence of the Governor, Dr. Somerville of the Mt. Everest climbing party expressed his supreme confidence that the mountain would be climbed.



Sound Waves in the London Underground Before Silencing, Recorded by the Audiometer



The Audiometer Record, Showing the Result of Dr. Low's Methods

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES GAIN FROM UKRAINE TO JAPAN

Transvaal Groups Increased to 52—Tokyo Plans Bank—Swedish Committee Urges Extension

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence).—"The magnificent growth of co-operation in countries throughout the world provides the machinery which makes international co-operative trade a practical proposition." So said Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies in her presidential address to the fifty-fourth annual congress of the Co-operative Union, and the reports which pour steadily into the headquarters of the British co-operative movement from all quarters of the globe are a proof of the rapid spread of the co-operative idea.

News from South Africa tells of the progress of the movement in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. According to the report of the Secretary of State for Agriculture, the number of agricultural co-operative societies has increased during the past six years from 17 to 52. The societies are chiefly for the purchase of such things as tools, machinery, and milk cows, and for the sale of farming produce. The societies appear to be well managed, and all of them attach great importance to the strengthening of reserves. The membership at present is 12,000, which, taking into consideration the large number of farmers in the region, is not very big.

Japan Plans Bank
In the report of the Eighteenth Congress of Japanese Co-operative Societies, which was held at Tokyo a few months ago, is an address delivered by Mr. Yamato, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who expressed satisfaction with the development of the movement in Japan, which he said was doing work for the national good and the economic development of the towns and villages. Two resolutions were adopted by the Congress, one with reference to the position of the societies in connection with the present economic crisis, and the other on the establishment of a central co-operative bank. At the end of 1921 there were in Japan 13,770 societies with a membership of 2,850,000. These societies are centralized in 178 unions.

Swedish Report

The special Cabinet committee appointed two years ago by the Swedish Government to deal with the question of the many middlemen and the in-



Prof. A. M. Low

How Professor Low Subdued the Uproar in the London Tubes

London, Oct. 6
Special Correspondence

WHEN the underground railway companies of London not long ago discovered that their receipts were decreasing steadily, they concluded that it was because of some growing objection to their service. Investigation showed that the public disliked entering the tubes because the clatter and uproar drowned conversation and made the ride, even when conversation was abandoned, decidedly uncomfortable. In their perplexity as to what could be done to mitigate this nuisance, the companies appointed Prof. A. M. Low, inventor of the audiometer, sound consultant.

Dr. Low solved the problem. He analyzed the tumult and found that the source was in the wheels, and that once the noise was created, its vibrations beat against the walls of the tube and were thrown back to clash with the new clatter of the turning wheels. The train never went fast enough to emerge from the cloud of violent and conflicting sound waves it set up as it went.

Obviously, Dr. Low explained to a visitor to his laboratory the other day, the thing to do was to dampen the vibrations near their source. He, therefore, devised a reflector which would partially inclose the wheels and so absorb much of the noise and prevent some of it escaping to be tossed, as it were, between wall and carriage. The sides of the carriages, he decided also, should be built double and filled with insulating material. Elimination of all noise, Dr. Low knew from the first would be impossible, but sufficient success was achieved to enable the companies to produce carriages for underground travel in which conversation could be carried on as easily as in ordinary surface railway carriages.

ONTARIO TIMBER LAND SALE
SUDBURY, Ont., Oct. 15.—The sale of 500,000 acres of timber lands for \$1,300,000 to a Philadelphia syndicate by the Algoma Central Railway is announced. The timber limits are along the Algoma line, between Oba and Hearst, and it is said that the purchasers intend to erect a large pulp and paper mill on the property. The first payment will be \$150,000, and the balance will be in quarterly installments.



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BRYN MAWR GREETS ITS NEW PRESIDENT

Marion Edwards Park Inaugurated—Heads of 36 Universities Present for Exercises

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Oct. 23 (Special).—The inauguration of Marion Edwards Park as president of Bryn Mawr College took place here Saturday in the cloisters of the library. Never had the college and its environment looked more beautiful than when the inaugural procession, a quarter of a mile in length, was crossing the campus between rows of undergraduates in their caps and gowns.

In the long line were delegates whose academic gowns and hoods, seemingly in all the colors of the rainbow, with a plentiful sprinkling of the yellow and white of Bryn Mawr alumnae, betokened a gathering of educators representative of the country.

William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, represented officially that Commonwealth. Present were nearly 150 delegates from 94 colleges and universities and from 28 learned societies. The presidents of 36 universities came in person for the inauguration, while those of other institutions of learning represented sent distinguished members of their faculties for the occasion. The speakers were Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, who spoke on the need for institutions of higher education to develop an intellectual aristocracy, and projected this obligation against the need of modern democracy for high-minded and intelligent leaders. Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, who pleaded with Bryn Mawr to maintain its position; and Dr. William Wistar Comfort, president of Haverford College.

Induction of the president was performed by Dr. Rufus Jones of Haverford, president of the board of trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

The new president's inaugural address was a discussion of the place of the woman's college in the history of education in America. She spoke of the rights of the college with respect to the community and said that certainly the public has the right to watch jealously organizations of such independence and to make its requirements of them great and constant, while the college, on its side is conscious of wide traditions and high purpose. The requirements the college has made for itself are the results of experience and thought, she declared. The community can demand from the college that its students leave with perceptions quickened and that they be taught with sincerity, she said, which in turn will call out in them sincerity with imagination and which, too, will create a true picture of the world.

HORSE NOT DISPLACED YET BY MOTOR TRUCK

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—That the horse is still an important factor in the commercial activities of the United States is shown by the statement of Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, that the number of horses in New York City has increased 100 per cent in five years.

More than 15,000 horses are in commercial use throughout the United States by owners alone. The American Railway Express Company, credited with being the largest commercial user of horses in the world, still is finding the horse an important factor in its work. On July 31, 1922, the company had in its service 15,254 horses. The average number of horses kept showed an increase from 870.4 in 1917 to 1726.3 in 1921.

SPAIN COMES TO TERMS WITH BRIGAND REBEL LEADER

Raisuli's "Submission" Bought for Annual Salary of 75,000 Pesetas—Kept Out of Tangier

TETUAN, Morocco, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—An arrangement for the "submission" of Raisuli, the famous ex-brigand, who, after formerly being in the service of Spain, has been the leader of the rebels in the western section of Spanish Morocco and the cause of vast expenditure of money, and effort by Spain, is already in effect.

It is unlikely that the Spanish Government will officially make the terms public, feeling that they might be regarded as a little humiliating. Raisuli has got most of what he asked for, and instead of continuing his career with the severe restrictions of a close prisoner, deprived of all power and influence and left to sulk out his days in sad regrets, he comes loose into Morocco again with enormous prestige, power and influence, a veritable potentate. A new era in the relations of Spain and this remarkable man, one of the cleverest and most cunning Moors who have ever existed, is opening now. As once before Spain is trying to make a friend of Raisuli, the experiment of being enemy with him having failed.

Allowed to Go Free

The new scheme is only possible under the new Spanish policy of running the Spanish zone of Morocco, as a protectorate with Spain pretending that the Moors may do as they like and always treating them kindly. If Spain actually were following the policy of the kindly protectorate, her prestige would nearly go to pieces over this Raisuli settlement. When General Berenguer, being then High Commissioner, stormed Tazart, the headquarters of Raisuli, a few months ago, he apparently had him at his mercy. What unhappy contingency then prevented the great advantage from being pushed home and, as it is said possibly the whole future of North Africa from being changed? It is evident that France is much dissatisfied with the settlement and is disposed to raise questions.

Raisuli escaped from Tazart nobody knows how, or so it is pretended, and the suspicion now increases that the escape was winked at by the Spaniards who were finding considerable inconvenience in the proposition to lay hands by force on their distinguished enemy. But Raisuli is no ordinary Moor; he is of the most distinguished lineage and is, or claims to be, and is generally regarded as, a direct descendant of the Prophet. When he, in the simplest and humblest religious attire, was addressing a crowd of Moors in a market place and a bomb dropped alongside from a Spanish airplane did not explode, he was able to make a tremendous point.

In these circumstances Spain, which has done her utmost to respect the religion of the Moors, has not felt it to be in the least desirable to sow seeds for gigantic trouble by taking possession of this man who, once so possessed, would be a very difficult personage to get rid of without even more loss of prestige than ever.

Terms Are Remarkable

Spain has regard to the most serious problems that are arising up all along North Africa and elsewhere between Moslems and the Europeans. The acts and successes of Turkey have influenced all along this coast, and the repercussion in Morocco is evident. These are not times, thinks Spain, for strong action against descendants of the Prophet, whatever grievances may be held against them.

The terms made with Raisuli are still remarkable and they will cause a gasp or two in some places. Raisuli asked for more than he gets, but he

gets quite enough. He demanded that he should be made the "general" of all the tribes comprised in the country between Tetuan, Ceuta, Tangier, Larache and Xauen, a vast tract of country in which he has lived, containing the strongest and most warlike tribes and those upon whom his influence is strongest. He would thus be made practical and official ruler of all these people, under the protection and in the pay of Spain, and would be something of a hindrance and a menace. To these terms Spain has not agreed. Raisuli has a grudge against the governors of Arzila and Anguera and it is said he has demanded their dismissal. It is unlikely that his desires will be granted, but it is noteworthy that dissensions have already arisen in the region of Larache as the result of the "submission" of Raisuli, the feeling being that there will now be trouble for the Moors who have been friendly to Spain all the time.

"Amigo de España"

Raisuli for the future, as "amigo de España" is to be dignified with title and honors of Cherif, and is to be remunerated from the Spanish coffers to the extent of 75,000 pesetas annually. On his part he undertakes to cause no damage to Spain nor to hinder her in her work of pacification of the country. Raisuli is a rich man without any of this renewed financial assistance from Spain, but he gets all he can, and those who protested bitterly against Spain paying him a big salary before will feel displeased with the new arrangement.

When Raisuli turned from friend to enemy five or six years ago, and was outlawed, Spain owed him some months' salary, which, without paying, they wiped off the account, on the ground that Raisuli was operating actively as their enemy, which undoubtedly he was. He has now, with matchless effrontery and cupidity, demanded these arrears! He is unlikely to get them.

One of the most important conditions of all, is the question of Raisuli's future place of residence. He has property in Tangier, and himself proposed that he should go there. The Spaniards did not like the idea of his being thus in the international zone, and the French manifested objections. The Spanish Government proposed that he should leave Morocco and go to the East where, with his religious prestige, he might be happy and respected. It appears that a compromise has been reached whereby he will abide at Tazart in the heart of his country.

COUNCIL TO RESIST CARPENTERS' OUSTING

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—Any effort by international officers of the American Federation of Labor to oust the carpenters union from the Cleveland Building Trades Council in the fight of 16 international building unions to enforce the metal trim decision of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, which decided that the sheet metal workers shall have the metal trim work on new construction, and not the carpenters, will precipitate a fight, with the carpenters receiving the support of many, if not a majority, of the local union leaders, it was made plain last night.

Friends of the carpenters, leaders in the council, asserted that such an effort "can only be disastrous for the international officials who make such an attempt."

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Efforts of Labor Party in Dail to Obtain It Are Enlisting Strong Public Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The recent lull in active operations in the Free State has come to an end and has been succeeded by a renewal of guerrilla tactics by the irregulars.

Their strategy is becoming clearer as time goes on. It is dominated by the guiding motive that their ultimate object is to obtain some representation in the government which will have the task of working out the treaty. Even Eamonn de Valera and Erskine Childers are reported to hold no further illusions as to the possibility of throwing out this document, but they believe that if the government were in power, they could so modify its operation that the Free State would slip by slow degrees into Republican status.

Their efforts, therefore, are directed toward making some sort of compromise with the Provisional Government. It must not be supposed that their raids and forays are carried out with the intention of getting towns or districts under their permanent control. They are made with two objects alone—the production of moral effect and the replenishing of their supplies of military material. Of these, the first is the most important.

Take Full Advantage of It

Their hope, which is not without justification, is that the people of Ireland will become so war-weary that they will insist upon immediate steps being taken to bring about a cessation of hostilities. That they already have succeeded in creating a demand of this nature is proved by the attitude of the Irish Labor Party in the Dail. It is said by several members of this body that the movement is more widespread than appears on the surface, and that the Labor Party is gaining the support of the country by its position. It even is said that at any general election in the near future, the strength of the Labor Party in the Dail would be at least doubled.

The irregulars know how to take advantage of this feeling. Their military operations aim at demonstrating the fact that no exercise of force within the power of the Free State is capable of restoring peace to the country against their will. This is a perfectly sound proposition. The failure of the British forces to restore order to the country, even when they were backed by all the resources of Britain in money and supplies, is sufficient demonstration of its truth.

Their attitude upon the land question is carefully calculated toward the same end. The old "Republican Courts" of 1920 spent the greater part of their time in deciding disputes over the ownership of land. It was sufficient for an applicant to bring a suit against a landowner on the ground that the land was fished from the former in the days of Cromwell for an order to be made directing the land to be restored without compensation.

Won Support of "Landless Men"

This is no exaggeration; some 40 or 50 instances were recorded, mostly in Donegal and Clare. Of course these orders never were enforced, the police and troops protected the rightful owner as far as lay within their

power. But the orders remained in the possession of the plaintiff, and wherever the irregulars have been in power, they have revived them, and put the plaintiff in possession of land specified in the order.

This is a very astute move, and has assured them the sympathy of that large body known in Ireland as "landless men."

The policy of inclosing the irregular forces in a net spread over the south and west has failed, as it was bound to, with the forces at the command of the Free State. As a result, there is at the moment no part of the country which can be guaranteed freedom from outbreaks. As has more than once been pointed out, the weak spot in the Free State is the narrow neck connecting the County of Donegal with the remainder of the Southern territory.

Several months ago the irregulars got the upper hand in Donegal, and it became necessary to dispatch General McKeown against them. His efforts have met with only partial success, owing to the difficulty of safeguarding his lines of communication, and recently attempts were made to isolate him entirely.

His base, the town of Sligo, frequently has been menaced, and flying columns of irregulars have contrived to keep the county in a state of ferment. It is very largely the dissatisfaction of the people of Donegal which has been responsible for the recurrence of the rumor that the counties of Monaghan, Cavan, and Donegal are desirous of being reunited to Ulster.

NEW ZEALAND RUNS TOURIST BUREAU TO AID TRAVELERS

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—In New Zealand the Government interests itself in the tourist traffic by maintaining a department that manages scenic resorts, advertises attractions, maps out tours for travelers, and generally assists anybody who wishes to see the country. There are offices in various parts of the country where Government officials do for the traveler services similar to those performed by tourist agencies.

Owing to lack of money the tourist department has never been able to make the most of its opportunities, and it has less scope than before now that retrenchment and economy are the slogans. Nevertheless, lantern slides and photographs have been sent to all parts of the world, and many New Zealanders who go abroad are prepared to lecture on their native country are supplied with this equipment by the department.

It is a curious fact that of the resorts managed by the department only one directly pays its way. The accommodation house at Mt. Cook, which is the center of the magnificent Alpine country in the South Island, was about £2000 "to the bad" last year, in spite of high charges (transport of supplies is very costly) and the Government has decided to offer it to lease to private enterprise. It will be very interesting to see whether private enterprise succeeds where the State has failed.

PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS PLANNED SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 30.—The Australian National Research Council has approved the proposal to hold the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress in Sydney and Melbourne next year following an appeal by A. Andrews, New South Wales geologist. The £5000 appropriation by the Commonwealth for the congress will be expended through the Institute of Science and Industry.

NEW EGYPTIAN PARTY FORMED UNDER ADLY PASHA YEGHEN

Moderate Policy Aimed At—Reorganization of Ministry Indicated—Socialists Becoming More Active

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Very considerable interest has been stirred in England as in Egypt over the announcement of the formation of a new political party under the leadership of Adly Pasha Yeghen, and that this interest is warranted there can be little doubt. It indicates, however, a reorganization of the forces of the present ministry rather than the launching of a new policy. Adly, it will be remembered, was Sarwat's predecessor in the office of premier during the important negotiations of a year ago when he headed the official delegation from Egypt to discuss with the British Foreign Office in London a means of solving the Egyptian problem.

As he was unable to obtain all the demands of his mandate, demands largely imposed on him as a political expedient for silencing the insistent opposition of Zaghlul Pasha, he resigned office in the breakdown of negotiations with London.

During the three months which followed Sarwat Pasha, who had acted as premier during Adly's absence in London, was in constant touch with the British residency, with the result that Lord Allenby procured the declaration of Egypt's independence and on this basis Sarwat formed his ministry at the beginning of March last.

British Interests in Egypt

In view of the Zaghlulist or Extremist opposition, the Government has certainly had much difficulty in following a course which is as radical in its demands of realizing Egypt's independence as that of its opponents, and which at the same time leaves open the door for discussing with England means for assuring British interests in Egypt and on the Suez Canal.

Having had to resort to the British authorities acting under martial law to deal expeditiously with the leading men of the Zaghlulists and other political questions, it has given the opposition several opportunities for strengthening their position, opportunities which have not been lost. Under such circumstances it might be disastrous to enter the parliamentary elections which must shortly take place.

Hence the need of a new party which will carry on the moderate policy aimed at; and who could head this better than the man who has been

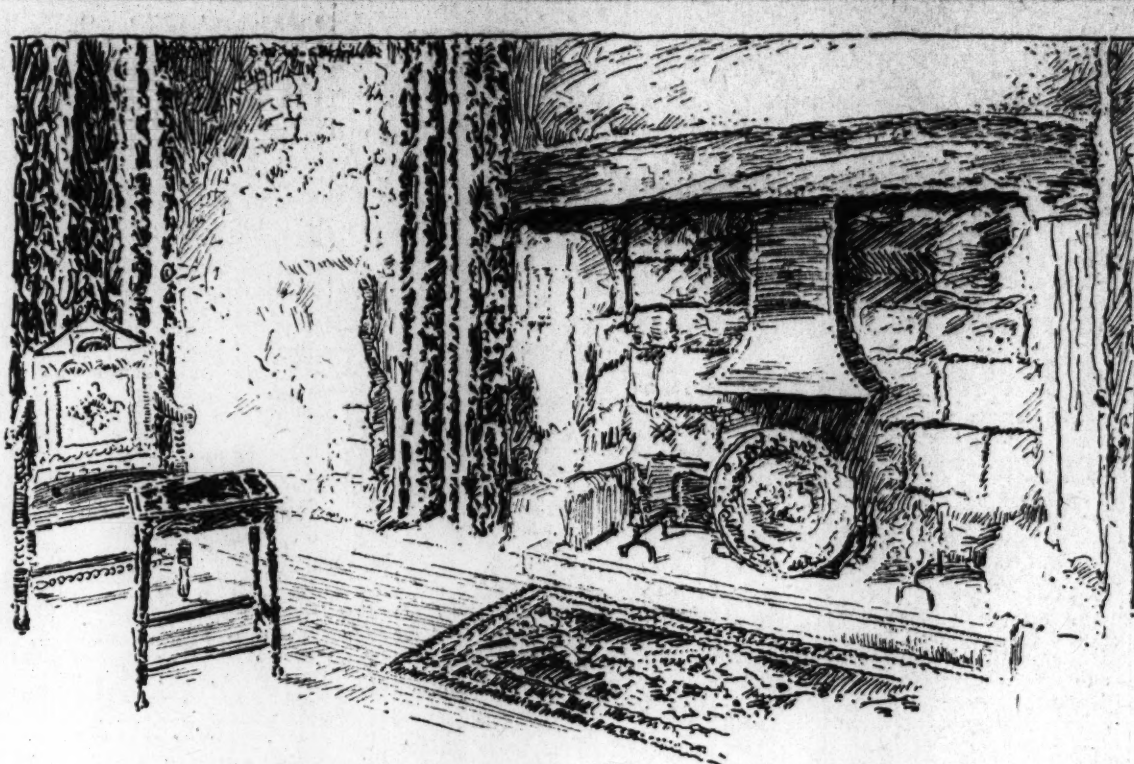
for more than a year its chief sponsor, Adly Pasha Yeghen? It is satisfactory to note that the party's policy of seeking means of arriving at a friendly understanding as to the safeguarding of essential British interests, is frankly declared.

Support From Agriculture

As many influential landowners and the bulk of the fellahs are anxious to have a settlement through which the economic future of the country can be assured, it is very probable that the party will gain considerable support, especially in the agricultural districts.

At the same time, another party is attempting to attract notice—the Egyptian Socialist Party. In view of the coming election it has invited all trade unions and other similar industrial organizations to meet on Sept. 15 to determine its plan of campaign, which appears to be one of class rather than party warfare. While there is no reason to believe that the alarmists, who think they see in this the designs of Bolshevism, are at all justified, there is no doubt that the influence of the trades unions has increased astonishingly in recent years as was evidenced by the industrial strikes of two years ago. The organization is at present largely in European hands, but very many natives are in sympathy with the movement, although the fellah laborers are still unaffected.

The Government has been pursuing energetically a policy of educating Egyptians to take the responsible posts in its service in the near future. For many years past it has been the rule to send certain promising students to Europe at the Government's expense in order to complete their education. This year the educational missions are remarkably large. For instance, the Ministry of Communications has just arranged to send to England 41 students, who will cost the public £20,000 to £30,000. The millions of the Ministries of Public Works and Education are considerably larger, it is believed. It is to be hoped that the training will be eminently practical. The average Egyptian of this class is not dull and frequently develops readily into a technician, but this characteristic has not improved the public service, where men who have a thorough and practical knowledge of their work are unfortunately few to the present.



Ancient Comfort in the Old George Hotel in Salisbury

Where Pepys Lay in a Silk Bed; But Was Very Angry at the Price

"SO ALL over the plain . . . to Salisbury by night. . . Come to the George Inn, where lay in a silk bed; and very good diet." So wrote Samuel Pepys in his diary on Wednesday the tenth of June 1668; and now in 1922 I sat in a deep chair in the "Withdrawing Room" of this selfsame inn with a first edition of the Diary on my knee.

It is a charming old room. The oak rafters are as smooth as satin and as black as ebony; richly carved old chairs stand about; the brass of the fireplace gleams brightly. For six hundred years people have been sitting beneath this roof and crowding the inn with memories until every inch of it whispers of Tales-that-Might-be-Told. Perhaps one might safely say more than six hundred years. The inn goes back at least to 1320 and possibly earlier, while one of the sides includes a portion of an old Roman wall of the fourth century.

From the window one looks down on the garden. It used to be a courtyard, and among the strolling players who performed there was Shakespeare himself. From the withdrawing room one sees the narrow stairs which wind up to the large bedrooms. Their carved oak fireplaces and four-posters are as quaintly charming as when Oliver Cromwell slept there in 1645 or Pepys "lay in a silk bed."

As I read on in the diary, I found that the next day Pepys "paid the reckoning, which was so exorbitant, and particularly in rate of my horses, and 7s. 6d. for bread and beer, that I was mad . . . and came away in that humour: 21.6s. 6d. This set me laughing and remembering that people objected to prices long before the World War.



Aeronautical Museums

AMERICAN visitors interested in natural science are always much impressed by the collections offered for public inspection at the Science Museum in West Kensington and at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris, as well as in several German cities. There is no better means of inculcating a general understanding of the avenues through which the machinery of modern civilization has developed and the point to which it has attained than by the display of all sorts of machines and models of all sorts of structures. Although there are collections in Washington, they serve only a small part of the United States and it would be very desirable to have natural science museums in all of the large cities and in as many of the smaller ones as possible.

From the particular point of view of aeronautics, such a museum offers alluring possibilities both in the way of increasing public interest and of affording an opportunity for the aeronautical engineer to gain technical information. The Smithsonian Institution already has on exhibition the original Langley flying machine and several other important historical exhibits, and that is the proper place for such national relics, but the aeronautical museum should show something more than a few high points in the history of the art. The English and French institutions already mentioned have, like the Smithsonian, numerous machines representing notable stages in aeronautical history, but they also display many models which illustrate the continuous development of airplane design, although the machines which they present may not have to their credit any single epoch-making feat.

A collection of models properly labeled is very useful in instructing the non-aeronautical public and is likely to prove of greater service in the long run than the holding of an annual aero show lasting only a few days and presenting only new types, although the aero show, too, has its usefulness, and it is unfortunate that such exhibitions have been abandoned in this country in the last two years.

There is another sort of aeronautical museum, however, or rather an other element of a completely equipped museum, which is interesting to the public at large and also valuable to the airplane designer. The best example is probably the German collection at Adlershof, where there is a full-sized example of the body at least of nearly all the airplanes in use by the Germans during the war, together with many captured allied types. In addition to the complete airplanes or bodies, there are shown all of their structural details separated out in such a way as to make comparison easy. To give a single example, the walls of one hall are covered with wing ribs of every type that has been employed by the Germans, and so far as examples could be obtained, by the Allies. The other details of airplane and engine are treated with equal thoroughness.

A similar collection is maintained by the French Government at Chalais-Meudon. It has recently been closed for re-arrangement, but will shortly re-open, and it is accessible to the public at large, which the Adlershof museum is not. The French collec-

tion includes both allied and German airplanes and their parts in great quantities. It has been visited in the last nine months by more than 9000 people, and any American visitor to France who feels even the slightest interest in aeronautical matters will enjoy a visit to the Chalais-Meudon collection after the re-opening.

Lower Fares Next Year Although a number of the European lines are closing down for the winter, substantially all of the German and Dutch services having been suspended, they will reopen next spring when flying weather improves and the tourist comes again, and in some cases the rates will be much reduced. The officials of the Dutch company operating between London and Amsterdam have already made tentative announcement that the fare on that route next year will be reduced to £4 15s., as against the six-guinea figure that has previously prevailed, a 25 per cent cut. At the present exchange this is \$21.15 for a 225-mile trip, a trifle under 9½ cents a mile. This rate is especially impressive, in view of the smallness of the Dutch subsidy granted under such conditions that the operating companies, while protected against heavy loss, receive almost no assistance if they are showing a profit.

This action by the Dutch is presumably a reflection of the announcement that there is to be British competition on the Amsterdam route next year. Arrangements have finally been completed whereby the three British companies are to operate on separate routes, competing only with the continental companies and not with each other. The Handley-Page

Company, oldest of the British air services now operating, will keep the London-Paris route, while the Handley-Page will abandon the Paris line in order to concentrate their energies on the Brussels service they have been running for two years, and which is now to be extended to Cologne; and the Daimler will run to Berlin by way of Amsterdam. The first trial trips to Berlin have already been made, and the route appears to be one well suited for aerial service. The trip to Berlin will be made in one day, and the first announcement set the fare at £5 10s. sterling, which, on a 380-mile journey, is under 6½ cents a mile. This is approximately the same as the first-class railroad fare, and a good patronage should be assured. The Daimler rate to Amsterdam has not been announced, but it will presumably be no higher than that set by the Dutch firm.

Restrictions in Germany The coming of a London-Berlin service, alluded to in the previous item, brings the question of the restrictions on German flying very much to the fore, as the German Government not unnaturally objects to the use over German soil and to a German city of aircraft of a type which the Allies do not allow any German to build or operate. It seems probable that the famous edict of the Supreme Council will be set aside at least in part, and that Germany will be allowed to construct and fly a limited number of large airplanes of commercial nature. In this connection it is interesting to note that the forthcoming conference on the International Air Navigation Convention will consider the revision of the fifth article of that famous instrument, which provides that the aircraft of a non-contracting state (meaning particularly Germany) shall have no privileges in a contracting state's territory. It is reported that the French delegates will seek to have this article in favor of an arrangement whereby each nation shall be free to make special agreements with states which have not signed the convention. Such a change would greatly facilitate aerial communication between Germany and the rest of Europe, especially France. Holland and several of the other neutrals signed the convention in the first place only with the addition of a special protocol declaring them not to be bound by Article V.

Although the modification of Article V would be most immediately important in its effects on navigation to and across Germany it would also be of some concern to the United States. America has never ratified the convention, which was put aside with the rest of the product of Versailles, and the result is that it finds itself, in theory at least, an aeronautical outlaw. Some difficulty in connection with the navigation of aircraft across the Canadian border has at times resulted from the isolated position of the United States in this respect.

French Objections to Fokker Although the foregoing note on international relations would seem to augur a better understanding between France and Germany in aeronautical matters, there is no indication of willingness to open France to goods from

across the Rhine, or even to those which bear any hint of Teutonic associations. The governing committee of the aeronautical exposition annually held in Paris has just made formal announcement that the Fokker company will not be permitted to exhibit, notwithstanding the fact that Fokker now constructs only in Holland, of which country he is a citizen. The reason for the French feeling is sufficiently clear, but from a technical point of view it is unfortunate that the free interchange between the nations of the world of ideas on airplane design should still be prevented.

From Paris to Constantinople

The long-awaited Paris-Constantinople line is at last reported to be functioning in all its parts, having afforded a biweekly service since Sept. 30 in spite of Near Eastern political difficulties. It is now possible to make the journey by air in two and a half days, saving nearly two days over the best efforts of the Orient Express. A hope of even better time in the near future is held out by the performance of two French army pilots who recently made a flight from Paris to Bucharest, a distance of 1190 miles by the route followed, in a single day with stops only at Metz and Budapest.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AIDS NIGHT FLYING

French Firm Devises Portable Type With Unique Features

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A new combined lighthouse and aerodrome landing light, made by Barbier, Bénard & Turenne, the firm that put up the big air-line lighthouse at Dijon, has been shown privately at London Air Port in the presence of representatives of the Air Ministry, the United States naval attaché, and some certain other naval and air attachés in London. Not only is it a powerful lighthouse, with lenses made of the special optical glass produced solely by the firm, and of which green sand is an important element, but, employed as a landing light, it also has properties hitherto unattained by any other system. It sheds a fan of light, a complete half-circle with a radius of 750 yards, and it cuts off the light at so low an altitude that an airplane coming to ground toward the light does not see the direct beam until its head is on a level with the lamp, in other words, until he is safely in.

A fault of the searchlight type of landing is that it dazzles the airman. The light source of this non-dazzling-type consists of a D. C. arc absorbing about 130 amperes at 60 volts (7½ to 8 kilowatts). The carbons, which are fed automatically, also can be adjusted by hand. As a lighthouse or an alternating light, automatic apparatus gives the periodicity desired, while a separate lever enables Morse signals to be transmitted by hand. There is a beam vertically upward through another lens, making the light visible to aircraft at a high altitude, close in. So powerful is the light that it is visible 60 miles in European weather. In dry climates it could be seen from a greater distance.

It is mounted on a motor carriage; and, although it can be fixed permanently, the possibilities of mobility are very important. Used as a landing light, a field in its radiance is itself a landmark, and one could have the apparatus at intervals of, say, 20 miles or so across an air route, so that a service could be maintained day and night without risk through forced landings.

This would have the further advantage of providing for a change of field when necessary on account of seasonal changes or agricultural phases, and for the alternation of routes between winter and summer.

STGAR CONCERN'S PROFITS DENVER, Oct. 23.—Estimates of this season's profits of the Great Western Sugar Company place the total at more than \$11,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be available for the common stock.

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HATRED OF ENGLISH NOT FASHIONABLE

Change Comes Over Spirit of Irish Affairs—England Lauded in Dail

DUBLIN, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most marked features differentiating the Dail from now in session from its predecessors is the dignified sense of responsibility and savoir faire which now characterizes the bearing of the deputies and which in the old Dails, was conspicuously by its absence.

William T. Cosgrave, the president, is evidently unafraid, and means to pursue a straightforward policy without trying to save any one's face. It is well known that Arthur Griffith had always been against yielding to the various efforts made to cloud the issue and postpone the fight, but he had performed yielded to the majority of his colleagues and had not given the full information of the various transactions to "An Dail."

It was a relief to all to hear Mr. Cosgrave's clear-cut statements, and it is becoming more and more evident that a new era in Irish governmental affairs has indeed begun. The Labor Party has constituted itself the Opposition in the House. They are led by Cahill O'Shannon and Thomas Johnson, who belong to the well-known Extremist Party—the Independent Workers of the World—the I. W. W. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Johnson is an Englishman. Cahill O'Shannon, however, claims to be an Irishman.

One of the most striking speakers in the Dail is Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs in the Provisional Government. In his speeches he avoids the meandering tendencies noticeable in some of the other deputies. Mr. Milroy, member for several counties, including Tyrone and Fermanagh, of the Six County Area under the jurisdiction of Ulster, also speaks well. He has a great rich Irish voice, and, although he is sometimes critical of the Government, he is constructively so.

Labour Assaults Government

It is noticeable that hatred of England is no longer fashionable in the Dail. All parties speak well of English law and customs. Even Labor constantly refers to the "democratic English view of things." While England is "democratic," however, the Provisional Government is not, as called by the Labor Party as "capitalistic," on account of its refusal to allow civil servants the right to strike. This, of course, refers to its attitude in the recent postoffice strike.

Perhaps the best impression was made in the Dail by Gen. Richard Mulcahy, who succeeded Gen. Michael Collins as commander-in-chief of the Free State Army. He is a young man, with a mouth so markedly determined that it is difficult to notice anything else about his appearance. He speaks with great decision and vehemence, but withal so winningly that he has won the good will of all parties in the house. His description of the inner history of the efforts of the Free State Army to come to an agreement with the irregular executive in the Four Courts during the troublous days in Dublin during the early summer, made a marked impression. Indeed, he is beginning to be regarded in Ireland as the young Napoleon, whose mission it is to lead the country into the normal paths of peace.

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"UNNECESSARY AND UNWISE," SAYS GOV. BAXTER OF NAVY DAY

Maine Executive Declines to Indorse Proposed Observances as Against Ideal of "No More War"

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23 (Special).—Declining to give his official indorsement to the proposed "Navy Day" observances next Friday, Gov. Percival P. Baxter says that at the present time he believes it "unnecessary and unwise to undertake a campaign to bring our navy into prominence, when within the year, under President Harding and Secretary Hughes' great leadership, a solemn agreement has been made by the leading naval powers to reduce naval armaments and establish a naval holiday."

"Many of the sponsors of Navy Day are inspired by patriotism, while a few others may be actuated by less worthy motives," continues Governor Baxter. "What will the world think of the United States, in the face of our binding promises, preparations for naval expansion are made? If every nation should hold a 'Navy Day,' the great principles of the Disarmament Conference of 1921 will soon be forgotten. Nothing should be done to undermine the great achievements of that gathering."

"This country must maintain an adequate army and navy for defense against enemies from without as well as from the more subtle and insidious enemies within. In some of the states of the Union the followers of Sovietism are trying to undermine society. All such attempts must be checked at the outset. Our people, however, should be careful to distinguish between the farseeing, patriotic citizens who by advocating a world-wide reduction of armaments seek to remove the causes of war, and those Soviets who seek to weaken the Nation's strength so they may rush in and overwhelm us. The first are patriots; the latter are enemies of society."

New Competition Foreseen

"Almost every public man who returns from France speaks of the great armies maintained by that country and the dangers incident thereto. Our financiers are constantly calling upon France to reduce her armies so she may pay her bills. With France armed to the teeth other nations feel compelled to do likewise, and again begin that competition in armaments by land and sea that holds back peace and progress."

"Those who believe that the world will be safer after all the great nations simultaneously reduce their armaments should not be branded as Soviets, any more than should all those who differ from them be called the hirelings of the war profiteer and munition manufacturer. Cool heads are needed when such questions are under discussion."

"The old order changes slowly, but it surely is changing, and the day sometime will come when there will be no more war. The world for centuries has been ruled by military

force and the results speak for themselves. Many of those who have obtained honor and position in military and naval circles naturally are reluctant to make the sacrifice that modern thought and conditions require. In addition to this class of citizens great fortunes have been built up upon armament manufacture and it will be difficult to entirely shake the influences of this great wealth. Gradually, however, the peoples of the world will come to realize that they can live in peace better than in war, and rulers will be chosen who reflect the aspirations of their peoples. The military and naval men have responded nobly in the past, and it may be they will be called upon again before the old order is completely changed, but even if this happens it should not deter those who have ideals for the future."

Not Neglecting Defense

"Our country is not neglecting its defense. We are building a great national guard of citizen soldiers. Maine has a guard almost double in size what it ever had before, with 2500 splendid young men ready to respond whenever called upon. No Governor has taken a more active personal interest in the guard than myself and yet I believe that we all should do everything in our power to bring about world peace."

"The future of this country depends largely upon the attitude of its leaders; if they are selfish and seek to retain power and position, progress will be slow; if unselfish and farseeing, rapid advances will be made. I believe we should be practical and face conditions as they are, but at the same time we can work diligently for better world-wide conditions."

I consider the Disarmament Conference held in Washington in 1921, one of the great events of the Christian era. It is the first step toward the ideal of 'No more war.' Are we to slip from the high position taken there, and relapse into the old ways? The European powers seem to be forgetting the days of 1914, when 'War or else' was the world's slogan. 'Drive the Turk out of Europe' were the catch phrases put out by statesmen to spur on their peoples and urge them to war. Our own people should hold fast to the great principles adopted less than a year ago in that greatest of all conferences."

I believe that a 'Navy Day' at the present time is uncalled for and inadvisable. All good citizens are loyal to our navy, and it will never lack proper support, but the present is no time for naval expansion, and our country should and will live up to both the letter and the spirit of its reduction of armaments agreement. For these reasons I shall refrain from indorsing 'Navy Day.'

Animal "Waifs" to Have Comfort If Newark Gets New Dog Shelter

Improvements Being Studied Before Gift Is Offered That Is Expected to Restore Unity in Welfare Circles

Robert Lichtenfels of Irvington, N. J., long interested in animal welfare work, is in Boston on a tour of New England, studying animal shelters with the object of erecting a model shelter in Newark, N. J. Mr. Lichtenfels is devoting most of his time to investigating the latest appliances used in such a shelter, and is seeking the advice of experts in regard to the development of numerous ideas of his own, which are a rather radical departure from the standard shelter equipment.

Retired from active business, Mr. Lichtenfels is devoting his life to the prevention and relief of animal suffering. He has long been actively connected with the Anti-Vivisection Society of New York, the Anti-Vivisection Society of New Jersey, and the Animal Rescue League of New Jersey. He has recently completed a trip to Spokane, Wash., and the plateau states and middle west, upon which most of his time was devoted to visiting and investigating the work of various animal welfare organizations.

Split in Newark

Finding the care of animals in Newark disrupted by a split in the ranks of those interested in the work, Mr. Lichtenfels promised to erect a new shelter on the sole condition that the breach be closed. So confident is he of the inevitable conciliation of the factions that he is making the present tour of inspection in anticipation of erecting the relief station, principally for dogs and cats.

In telling of some of his experiences on his recent western trip to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lichtenfels said:

I was immensely pleased with the good work being done by the Washington Humane Educational and Anti-Vivisection Society in Spokane. Recently formed, the society is enlisting public sentiment in a hard fight against the entrenched medical fraternity. It is encouraging to see the vigorous new societies which are springing up in numerous places, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will continue the long and hard fight which they undoubtedly have been engaged in uncovering the methods of secret torture which the vivisectionists are employing.

The fight is being waged with heat in some quarters between those which advocate the dissecting of living animals and those who oppose this practice of barbarism as unworthy of our civilization. I came upon a field still warm with recent battle. The Humane Society there had, after considerable difficulty, gained control of the dog pound. For many years prior to this the near-by medical schools had been accustomed to use all animals which they wished from the pound for "scientific" experimentation, simply by agreement with certain city officials. When the Hu-

mane Society came into control of the pound the medical men were called the hirelings of the war profiteer and munition manufacturer. Cool heads are needed when such questions are under discussion."

"The old order changes slowly, but it surely is changing, and the day sometime will come when there will be no more war. The world for centuries has been ruled by military

force and the results speak for themselves. Many of those who have obtained honor and position in military and naval circles naturally are reluctant to make the sacrifice that modern thought and conditions require. In addition to this class of citizens great fortunes have been built up upon armament manufacture and it will be difficult to entirely shake the influences of this great wealth. Gradually, however, the peoples of the world will come to realize that they can live in peace better than in war, and rulers will be chosen who reflect the aspirations of their peoples. The military and naval men have responded nobly in the past, and it may be they will be called upon again before the old order is completely changed, but even if this happens it should not deter those who have ideals for the future."

When it was found that the directors of the humane society were not only opposed to supplying dogs themselves, but did all they could to prevent others from taking up stray animals and delivering them to the schools, a great cry of protest went up from the vivisectionists. So successful was the work of the humanitarians that several courses in the "playground of medicine" were forced to be discontinued at the medical school."

With all their wealth and influence, political and of every sort, the doctors began to remedy this "intolerable" condition. Through lobbyists and the City Council, raising the usual slogan, "Shall it be babies or dogs?" and attempting to place the anti-vivisectionists in the light of favoring the suffering of humans rather than animals, the medical men at last forced action which took the pound out of the hands of the humane society and assured the medical schools an unfailing supply of innocent victims.

In Cincinnati much the same fight has been waged by those who oppose animal experimentation. But while temporary defeat seems to be the lot of these struggles, I am confident that each one enlists a small army of sympathizers who may be counted upon in the future to do their share toward outlawing the practice of medical barbarism.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT HAS PASSED AWAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Special).—Dr. Lyman Abbott, clergyman, author, and since 1893 editor-in-chief of the Outlook, passed away last night in his home here. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Abbott was admitted to the bar in the State of New York in 1856. Four years later he was ordained in the Congregational ministry. He succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in 1858, and continued in that capacity until 1899. He was the author of many books, chiefly upon religious subjects. Dr. Abbott was the holder of several honorary degrees—that of D. D. from New York University in 1876, from Harvard in 1890, and from Yale in 1902, and the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve University in 1900, and from Miami in 1909. He was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services to France and her allies in the World War. Dr. Abbott was prominently identified with many noteworthy civic enterprises, and held office in fully a score of organizations for city, state, national and international reform.

JULES JUSSERAND TO PREPARE WAY FOR CLEMENCEAU MISSION

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Jules Jusserand sails after all for America and it is believed that, for the time being, the intention of changing ambassadors has been abandoned. His rather unexpected and hasty sailing is believed to have reference to the imminent departure of Georges Clemenceau.

Contrary to certain information which has been issued, the French Government looks upon M. Clemenceau's private mission with entire approval. He has many enemies who do not hesitate to write most vindictive articles against the man whom they formerly admired. But the Government appreciates not only his past service but his present utility.

M. Jusserand is instructed to prepare the way for him so far as the character of M. Clemenceau's travel permits and the Ambassador, among other things, will prepare a reception for him. It is understood that arrangements have been made for M. Clemenceau to contribute articles to the American press and unknown to him Joseph Caillaux has promised to reply to them.

ABOUT 22,000 FAIL TO REGISTER TO VOTE

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—Approximately 22,000 eligible men and women in this city have not registered to vote. According to estimates by the registrars and by party leaders since registration closed last week at least 10,000 of the unenfranchised are American-born. In a canvass of wards by workers of both the large parties, expressions of indifference to politics on the part of men and women eligible to vote were general. In his 21 years as city registrar Col. Edwin R. Shumway says he has never met a similar situation. Failure to register has been common among the younger generation which has come of voting age in the last year. Refusal to register met the house-to-house workers while registration was open. The reason given in the majority of interviews with the workers was lack of interest in politics. Out of the 110,000 last April of voting age, there are 59,999 enfranchised citizens, and about 50,000 not eligible to register.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM BEGIN DEBT PAYMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Aside from the interest payments of the foreign debts received this month from Great Britain, the Treasury was able to credit something over \$500,000 to the accounts of Belgium and France. The Belgian item was an interest payment of approximately \$450,000 on account of materials purchased from the War Department, while the French credit was \$100,000 paid into the Treasury by the Railroad Administration in satisfaction of a claim of the French Government against that administration.

It was explained that this transaction was in accord with an agreement under which claims of foreign governments against the United States growing out of the war would be credited to the principal of the debt of those governments to this country.

VOCATIONAL WORK TO BE TOPIC

Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, will speak on "A Comprehensive Plan for Vocational Guidance" at the fall meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association to be held at the Boston School Committee rooms on Thursday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Plans for the year will be discussed and national activities presented.

KING SAVES FISHERMEN

ROME, Oct. 23.—Whilst the King of Italy with the two princesses, Yolanda and Mafalda, were fishing on the bank of a river recently, they saw a fishing boat was in peril of sinking. The King immediately came to the rescue of the fishermen, who were saved from their dangerous predicament. The rescued ones in thanking their savior were greatly surprised on discovering it was the King.

EXPORT ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The American Manufacturers Export Association will hold its thirteenth annual convention next Wednesday and Thursday at the Waldorf. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will be the principal speaker.

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Music People's Symphony Opens Third Season

Yesterday afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave the first program of its third season. These concerts have resulted from the public spirit manifested by a group of musicians who, in 1913, under the able conductorship of Mr. Mollenhauer, joined together to provide Boston people with the opportunity of hearing the best in music at exceedingly moderate cost. These men are all skilled musicians; they have set themselves, and consistently maintained, a high standard of selection and performance. If the truth were known, the rather more popular appeal of its programs would probably be appreciated by many patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Clearly the efforts of the People's Symphony Orchestra have deserved every support from the public; and this support they have had in moderation. Yesterday's applause showed the eagerness with which music lovers are welcoming the beginning of another series of 20 concerts.

It was an interesting program, creditably performed. If the Beethoven symphony appeared to drag in parts, the most was made of the slow grace of the second movement, the adagio in E flat major; while the capricious, temperamental Spanish ballet music from "Le Cid" was rendered with such feeling that the audience demanded—and got—an encore. The work of Mr. Mollenhauer is always admirable and he carries his men with him in a pleasant spirit of camaraderie. The house was only moderately well filled; the excellent contribution by this orchestra to the musical life of Boston merits a larger measure of intelligent support.

Titta Rufo in Boston

Titta Rufo of the Metropolitan Opera House sang yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Yvonne D'Arle, soprano, and Alberto Sciarretti, pianist. Mr. Rufo sang arias from "Dinorah," "Andrea Chenier," "La Favorita," and "L'Africaine," and joined with Miss D'Arle in a duet from "Don Giovanni." Miss D'Arle sang songs by Leonci, Kramer, La Forge, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Tchaikovsky. Mr. Sciarretti played Liszt's Spanish Rhapsody. Mr. Rufo's singing requires no description. If volume of tone be the end and aim of the vocal art, and the applause of the large audience yesterday would seem to indicate that many people think so, then nothing further need be said. If the music of Meyerbeer, Giordano, and Donizetti, sung for the most part in full voice with all the operatic mannerisms of what we had ventured to think a bygone day, be representative of what is to be expected of an artist of presumably first rank (and the generous applause of the audience testified to that fact) again nothing further need be said. Miss D'Arle charmed by her graceful presence as well as by her musical and sympathetic singing. Mr. Sciarretti played Liszt's seldom-heard Rhapsody accurately and brilliantly, with little warmth or imagination.

Margaret Walch in Recital

Miss Margaret Walch gave a piano recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, playing works by Bach, Debussy, Chopin, Scriabin, and Liszt. It was a well-chosen program, designed, apparently, to reveal the beauties of the music rather than the virtuosity of the performer. Yet, as is likely to be the case when such a course is followed, the result was to bring out at the same time the sincerity and musicianship of the player. Evidently well instructed and faithfully practiced, Miss Walch gave, by nicety of shading and delicacy of phrasing, adequate interpretation to the composers' musical thoughts. Her freedom from self-consciousness and affectation add to her promise of development through experience.

Boston Concert Calendar

On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25, in Jordan Hall, Mme. Carrie Bridwell, formerly of the Metropolitan, Vienna, Dresden, and Covent Garden opera houses, will give a song recital. Her program includes Italian, French, and English songs, selected from music of olden and modern times. Of particular interest is a group of songs by modern English composers—Vaughan Williams, Thomas Dunhill, Frank Bridge, and others.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, in

Symphony Hall, John McCormack will give a concert. His program traverses arias by Handel, from "Semele" and "Alceste," songs by Frank Bridge, Bantock, Rachmaninoff, Frank Rogers, Kramer, and Schneider, and Irish folk songs. This will be Mr. McCormack's single concert in Boston, as he returns to Europe three days later.

On Thursday afternoon and evening, Oct. 26, in Symphony Hall, the United States Marine Band, under the direction of Capt. William H. Santelmann, will play the following:

In the afternoon:
Beethoven—Overture to "Egmont."
Puccini—Fantasia from "Manon Lescaut."
Tchaikovsky—"Marche Slave."
Strauss—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube."
Wagner—Fantasia from "Lohengrin."
and shorter pieces, including a trombone solo by Robert E. Clark.

In the evening:
Weber—Overture to "Der Freischütz."
Rimsky-Korsakov—"Hymn to the Sun."
Sibelius—"Finlandia."
Wagner—Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla.
Dallies—"Coppelia."
Rachmaninoff—Prelude.
Liszt—Hungarian Rhapsody.

The band plays by special permission of President Harding.
On Friday afternoon, Oct. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give its third concert of the afternoon series. The following will be the program:

Mozart—Symphony in E flat major (Koechel, No. 543).
Vaughan Williams—Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis for double-stringed orchestra.
Tchaikovsky—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 30.
Liszt—"The Battle of the Huns."

Benno Moisewitsch will be the soloist. The fantasia by Vaughn Williams will be played for the first time in Boston.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, Nedelka Simeonova will give a recital of music for the violin. She will play Vivaldi's Chaconne, Mendelssohn's concerto, and various shorter pieces.
On Saturday evening, Oct. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give its third concert of the evening series with the program as above noted for the afternoon concert of Friday.

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, in Symphony Hall, Jascha Heifetz will play the following:
Nardini—Concerto in E minor.
Mozart—Concerto in A major.
Beethoven—Romance in F major.
Beethoven—Auer—Chorus of Derivatives.
Grazzi—Waltz at Play.
Wienlawski—Caprices Nos. 13 and 23.
Sgambati—Serenade.
Wienlawski—Polonaise in D major.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 30, in Jordan Hall, Katherine Bacon will give a piano recital.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, in Symphony Hall, the fourth of the afternoon concert series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, "Saint-Saëns' 'Carnival des Animaux' is to be included in the program.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, in

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USE OF SUBSTITUTES FOR HARD COAL URGED

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—Advice to the public to use substitutes for anthracite has been issued by the city fuel commission, after a meeting to determine the coal shortage for the coming winter. Figures sent in by local coal dealers indicate that Worcester needs 70,000 more tons of hard coal than it will get in the national distribution. Only 60 per cent of the city's normal coal supply is expected by the commission, which suggests soft coal as a substitute for domestic use. Coal dealers have been notified to save all anthracite for home use. Schools and business users must burn soft coal for a time, until further information is received regarding the shipments of hard coal this fall and winter.

HONORARY SOCIETIES ELECT NEW MEMBERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special).—The two honorary societies of Smith College, Alpha and Phi Kappa, have each taken in five new members from the class of 1923. In both of these clubs membership depends on "unusual dramatic, musical, literary, or executive ability coupled with good academic standing." Alpha, which was the first to be founded, takes in 10 members of each of the upper classes, while Phi Kappa takes 10 from the junior and senior classes but only five from the sophomore class.

Alpha's new members are Miss Anita Leo-Wolf of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Miss Dorothy Smith of Columbus, O., Miss Miriam Conklin of Hutchinson, Kan., Miss Margaret Hawley of Ames, Ia., and Miss Margaret Bassett of Northampton, Mass. Phi Kappa Psi elected Miss Louise Guyot of Concord, N. H., Miss Josephine Garrett of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Eleanor De Lamater of New York City, Miss Esther Rhodes of Little Falls, N. Y. and Miss Katherine Hannon of Roxbury, Mass. Meetings were held by both societies Saturday evening at which the new members were entertained.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD IS INSPECTED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 23.—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, reached this city yesterday afternoon from Gloucester, Mass., and met Commandant Noble E. Irwin at the Navy Yard. The Secretary gave the naval prison an especially close inspection. A reception was tendered at the commandant's residence, at which time the Mayor and officers of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce were presented to the visitor. Secretary and Mrs. Denby left for Boston in time to take the Federal Express for Washington.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Paris Housing Scheme

of M. Auguste Perret

AMONG the many problems created in Paris by the war the question of habitation is by no means the least important. The increase of 18,000 inhabitants in Paris during the last ten years is not sufficient to explain the housing shortage. It is true that the 1200 houses which were built annually before the war have not been built since the war. But on the other hand no houses have been pulled down. The chief cause of the trouble is in the modified repatriation of the dwelling spaces. Business offices, banks, places or entertainment have to a very large extent encroached upon the living quarters. With the number of travelers always swelling, many houses have been turned into hotels, and flats have been let furnished for the convenience of those who come for an extensive sojourn. The result is that residents in Paris cannot find lodgings.

The only remedy of course is to build in proportion to the needs. But difficulties are many. The cost of construction has so increased that the capital engaged on such enterprises does not bring the interest it used to. Private initiative is thus discouraged. Paris is not unlimited and such projects as *cités-jardins*, *cités ouvrières* could not be carried out inside the capital.

Among the many plans which have been elaborated the most interesting is perhaps that of the architect, M. Auguste Perret. His theory is that it is not sufficient to build, but that buildings must be suited to the exigencies of modern life. Narrow streets are things of the past. In these days of motor traffic we want wide avenues. That means that houses cannot occupy a large surface. But there is nothing to limit the height. Why not take a lesson from America and build skyscrapers?

Problem of Proportion

But the skyscrapers of M. Perret are different in conception from those of New York. He has not forgotten the proposition of Leonardo da Vinci that the street must be as wide as the house is high. There is around Paris what is called the military zone which is an enormous open space as yet unbuilt. M. Perret envisages that 100 towers capable of housing 3000 persons each could be there erected. They would stand wide apart and be linked by arches and foot-bridges. The most up-to-date comforts would, of course, be provided so as to resolve at the same time the servant crisis.

Unhappily, the financial side is not so easy to solve. The expense of one tower comprising 800 apartments is calculated to reach 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000). The average rent of these flats being about 800 francs a year it only means an 8 per cent revenue, which is small, considering the charges which have to come out of this revenue.

According to M. Perret architecture has made no progress since the thirteenth century. Worse than that, it has been on the decline. No new formula has been found. The same shapes have been repeated with modifications and attempts have been made to change the décor and ornamentation. But ornamentation is not architecture. Only new materials can bring radical alterations. These new materials are iron and reinforced concrete. The Eiffel Tower erected in 1889 has proved that iron does not offer a sufficient guarantee of duration. Reinforced concrete, he says, is the building material of the future.

There is in process of construction at Raincy, near Paris, a church wholly made of reinforced concrete. M. Perret, who is the architect of that church, has placed at the top of the very high spire a cross of reinforced concrete. It is the first time that a cross of such dimensions and placed at such a height has been made otherwise than of iron. This church is erected by subscription—that is to say with very limited financial means.

Air and Light

The great preoccupation of modern architects is to provide the inhabitants with plenty of air and light. While M. Perret is thinking of high towers distant from one another by 250 yards, M. Sauvage builds houses in which the stories are arranged in tiers. Their intentions are alike but the realization is different. M. Perret bases his conception on an entirely new town with large free spaces. For him the future Paris will be out of its present bounds though he envisages to the great pleasure of lovers of old Paris—the time when all the quaint narrow streets around the Hotel de Ville and the Louvre and other ancient quarters will be swept away and replaced by broad thoroughfares planted with lofty towers. M. Sauvage is not so exigent. He tries to conciliate the present state of Paris with modern needs of comfort and hygiene.

M. Sauvage after a ten years' struggle sees his revolutionary ideas accepted. His house of the rue Vavin built in tiers does not now arouse such bitter criticisms. In spite of the opposition of the Municipal Council and divers commissions M. Sauvage has now obtained from the Prefect of the Seine the authorization for building in a working-class district of Paris a house in accordance with his views. The building of the rue Vavin type, in which each story possesses a balcony which reduces the space of the apartment in a series of flowery steps, costs less, is more cheerful and gets more light, than the constructions we are accustomed to see. Each tenant will dispose of a terrace nine yards broad where he is screened from

Skyscraper Dwellings

HOW many times have we let our visions of beautiful buildings fade away as mere "castles in Spain." Why do not architects in the United States have the courage to put their own wild fancies on paper? Perhaps the outcome might give a solution of some of our American problems.

If we compare this sketch for skyscrapers in Paris with a photograph of modern New York, we will find that the photograph is wilder than the dream. Twenty years ago no architect would have dared to sketch or seriously consider New York of today. No architect would erect a building figured on more than a 20-year basis of life; its factor of safety is of course longer than that, but its probable period of financial return rests within those limits. F. A.

neighbors' looks. The house will look on two streets and form two giant stairs. This process leaves enormous spaces on the ground floor in which will be created a vast swimming bath lighted on each end by high windows. Another innovation is to place the cellars on the third floor so that the tenant of the seventh floor is not obliged to get down eight flights of stairs to reach his cellar. This house will be made of reinforced concrete with a coating of glazed sandstone.

A group has been formed in Paris which calls itself the *Groupe de l'habitation Franco-Américaine*. It has for purpose the construction of apartment houses on the plan of those in America and containing the most modern improvements and comforts. Four are at this time being erected and will be shortly ready for occupancy. The interior decorations are of French style but all that concerns heating, sanitation and conveniences follow the most modern American plans. Architects under the direction of M. Manset have made a special visit to the United States to study American apartments. One building situated at Auteuil comprises 177 flats with seven stories, the topmost consisting of studios. Other houses of the same type are located on the Quai d'Orsay, with 48 apartments, Boulevard de Port-Royal with 217 apartments and near the Ecole Militaire with 105 apartments. A co-operative service is planned by which food and other necessities can be purchased in the markets and a special laundry service will be attached to each building.

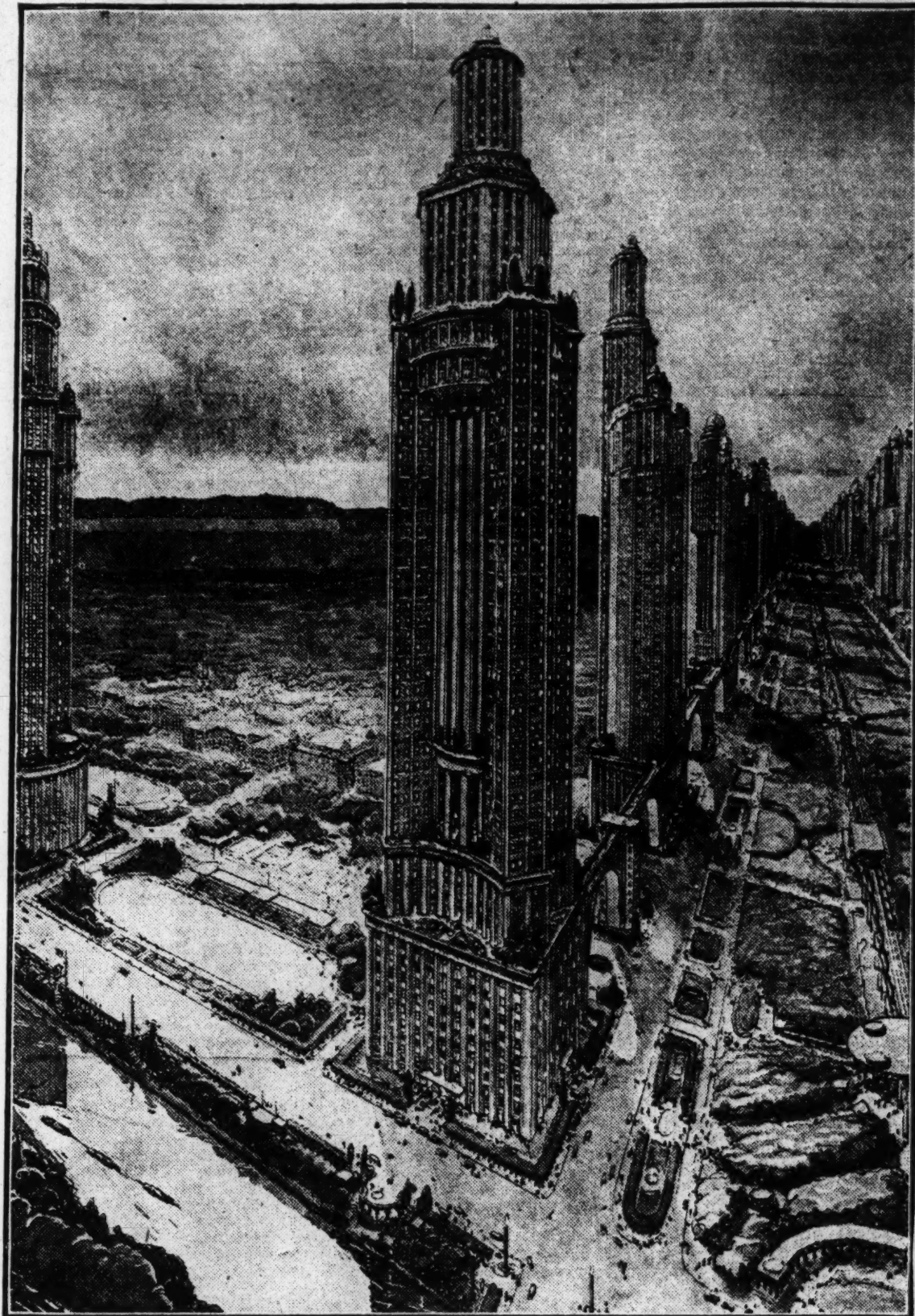
These apartments are to sell rather than rent. It is a new fashion of solving the construction problem which is likely soon to become popular in Paris. The professional holders finding the interest of the capital engaged too small have ceased building. The tenants who are in search of a shelter rather than of a revenue have taken in hand the forsaken business. The immovable built—or to build—are now sold by flat or by story. Each tenant becomes proprietor of his apartment and acquires all the rights of ordinary proprietors. He is sure of a home as long as he likes; he does not fear the raising of rent and conflicts between owners and tenants are avoided.

Such a process is, of course, beyond the reach of the poorer classes. But the Ville de Paris, through the Office National des Habitations à Bon Marché, is providing a number of cheap lodgings. Two immovable for large families are completed. Water, gas, electricity are installed in each apartment. Broad windows provide plenty of air and light in fair-sized rooms. The kitchens—which are in Paris unusually small—measure at least 12 square yards so as to serve as a room where meals can be eaten. The ground floor is occupied by shops. There are big yards where the children can play and where the perambulators and bicycles. The flats number 133. The larger ones—five rooms and a kitchen—are rented for 1100 francs a year (\$110) and the very small ones—one room and a kitchen—650 francs a year. Further reductions are anticipated by which a large family will be allowed to occupy a five-room flat for 550 francs a year. There have been 16,000 demands for these lodgings where only 1600 persons can be sheltered. Nevertheless other buildings of the same kind are in construction, and if the housing problem is not yet solved there is some hope for the near future. SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Community organizations throughout Iowa this fall and winter will be able to secure drama at cost, according to Prof. E. C. Mable's project in which advanced students in the department of speech at the University of Iowa participate. It is planned to book a series of week-end tours in November through co-operation with the Iowa Community Theater circuits committee of the Drama League of America. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" and "The Show Shop" are scheduled for the first repertoire and on a more extensive tour during the December vacation will be included "The Faith Healer" by William Vaughn Moody and Tarkington's "Clarence." Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" may also be given. The University Players receive no salary and the local club under whose auspices they appear will be expected to provide theater, pay traveling expenses, transport baggage, care for advertising and all business arrangements. The Players carry portable lighting outfits and scenic equipment suitable for small stages.

The cast of "Mary Get Your Hair Cut" will include Carroll McCormac, Beatrice Nichols, Donald MacDonald and others.

The cast of "Sweet Petunia" will include Lillian Walker, Clark Silvernail, Paul Nicholson, Florence Chapman, Myra Hampton, and others.



An Extraordinary Project for the Solving of the Housing Problem in Paris
L'Avenue des Maisons-Tours, From Drawing by Jacques Lambert After Plans Made by the Architect, Auguste Perret

The British Empire

Shakespeare Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British Empire Shakespeare Society has had a busy six days, during which it has been celebrating the festival week of its twenty-first birthday year, with seven performances, nearly all employing different casts, and given in various London and suburban theaters, including the Strand and the Haymarket. Four Malvollos have taken part, four Olivias, three Sir Andrew Aguecheeks, and three Sir Toby Belches—50 members of the society in all. This was an ambitious and onerous undertaking; and Mr. Acton Bond, the general director of the society, and Mr. George Foss, the producer, with their council behind them, are to be warmly congratulated upon the result. I had the pleasure of seeing both performances at the West End theaters named, and was agreeably surprised by the effectiveness of these amateur companies thus gathered from the four corners of the kingdom—an Antonio from Edinburgh, an Olivia from Belfast, a Sir Andrew from Cheltenham, a Malvollo from London, and so forth.

Their success was due to several causes, a principal one being the fact that this most exquisite of Shakespeare's comedies, with its humor and subtle thought, has no outstanding difficult part, and is consequently the easiest of all his plays to get really going upon the stage. But, since "Twelfth Night" is the most utterly exquisite and delightful thing of its kind that our dramatic literature possesses, it demands also, in a sense, a correspondingly beautiful presentation; and, especially, clear, frolicsome and intelligent speaking of its many lovely and pregnant lines.

And this last is just what—by reason of experience as Shakespearean readers—the members of the B. E. S. were able to give us. Their standard of diction, in general, was excellent, considerably better than their acting—as was to be expected—and good enough, upon each occasion, to carry the play through to a successful issue. Several individual performances, indeed, attained a high standard of efficiency, quite one of the best being the Malvollo of Mr. P. L. Eyre, a very admirably conceived study, almost perfect in diction, full of point and humor, yet never lapsing into extravagance, and possessing frequent touches of dignity truthfully suggestive of the steward's worth, who, with all his ridiculous vanities, yet "holds nobly of the soul," and rules so well the affairs of

Olivia's household that she will not have him miscarry for "the half of her dowry."

Another performance that pleased me very much was the Viola of Miss Dorothy Freshwater, a young actress whom I seem to remember, in connection with a recent dramatic performance at the Royal Academy of Music. As Cesario, she bore herself well, and spoke prettily her lovely lines, though she did not escape altogether the fault so common, even to professional Violas, of letting her high spirits, and ever-bubbling sense of fun blind her to the deeper pathos of this difficult part. To a girl of Viola's affectionate and poetical temperament—deeply in love, as she is, with Orsino—Olivia's mistaken infatuation is not humorous, but tragic; and yet these young actresses—and Miss Freshwater's successor at the Haymarket was even more at fault, in this respect, than herself—persistently indulge in outbursts of hilarity, through such lines as Olivia's, Cesario, by the roses of the spring, By madhouse honour, truth, and every thing

and later in
Whither, my Lord? Cesario, husband, stay!

No play of Shakespeare's, excepting the two parts of "Henry IV," give richer opportunities for comedy than do the revel and kitchen scenes in "Twelfth Night." Surely, they are the best, of their kind, that have ever been written, or, perhaps, ever will be written; and, at both representations, it was good to see them satisfactorily acted, though the producer, actresses—and where, I thought, erred occasionally, in permitting the actors to try to make good, by tricks and business, stage effects that should be borne by their art alone. Mr. Frank Macey, as Sir Toby, and Mr. Hannam-Clark, as Sir Andrew, played very soundly, and never attempted more than they could properly perform. The latter's diction, I thought, was superior to that of any other member of the company.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Equity 48th St. THEATRE
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
"Malvaloca" An Enchanting Love Story
Wonderfully Told by Jane Cowl
"Jane Cowl" alight with hundred

Yiddish Art Theatre, 27th St., New York
Maurice Swartz
in "THE INSPECTOR GENERAL"

CAT NATIONAL THEATRE
41ST ST. W. 42ND ST. W. 43RD ST. W.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th St. W. Eves. 8:30
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
Fourth Annual Production
W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
Formerly of Metropolitan Opera Co., Vienna
Royal Opera Co. and Dresden Royal Opera Co.
Tickets 75c-52c Box Office
Management Anita Davis Chase

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 25, 8:30
Mme. Carrie Bridewell, Contralto
Formerly of Metropolitan Opera Co., Vienna
Royal Opera Co. and Dresden Royal Opera Co.
Tickets 75c-52c Box Office
Management Anita Davis Chase

The cast of "Sweet Petunia" will include Lillian Walker, Clark Silvernail, Paul Nicholson, Florence Chapman, Myra Hampton, and others.

Music News and Reviews

Philadelphia Orchestra
"Revives" Old Italians

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Leopold Stokowski prefaced the week-end program of the Philadelphia Orchestra by a disarming and amusing little speech. He pleaded for a receptive attitude toward Lully, represented on the program with five excerpts, and Vivaldi, with the Concerto Grosso in D minor, and then for Rossini, with his "William Tell" overture, who came after the elder Italian gentry on a program that wound up with Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. "Bach," he said, "overshadows Lully and Vivaldi, yet he owes much to them: they were geniuses of the first order. Lully, a musical Monte Cristo, was maligned by a host of detractors, yet he rose to eminence and wrote music that at times attained an exalted spirituality. The theme of Lully's nocturne from the score for 'The Temple of Love' was then illustratively played by muted cellos.

As for Rossini, Dr. Stokowski added: "I have received numerous letters of protest because we are playing this overture. One man writes: 'It is brass band music for an Atlantic City pier.' Not so. It was written for full orchestra, and its freshness and vitality after all these years entitle it to a hearing. I hope in your affection for ultra-moderns like Stravinsky you will not assail us for reviving the old things. This music sparkles like ice water."

But there was nothing icy about the glowing Italian sunshine of Vivaldi, the tripping dexterity of Lully in his court music, the lyricalism of the "Swan of Pesaro" in the famous overture. The "revival" of Rossini had on the audience the same titillating effect that was observed when Karl Muck and the Boston Symphony Orchestra accompanied Frieda Hempel in the performance of the "Blue Danube." Beauty was its own excuse again. Stokowski whipped up the violins to a terrific pace, but they did not stumble. English horn, flute and triangle were peculiarly useful, and Michel Penha's solo cello at the start was an intercessory voice that went almost as far as Stokowski's oral plea to disarm the sapient, supercilious purists.

In the "New World" symphony the salient euphony was that of P. Henkelman's English horn in the Largo. The violins, as in the preceding overture and in the stately measures of Lully, performed with an articulation noteworthy for precision, definition, elegance and synchrony. It is clear that the orchestra is closer to mid-season form than is usual in chestnut time on Chestnut Street. The obvious reason for this happy condition is the series of Fairmount Park symphony concerts last summer, which kept the musicians together instead of dispersing them to hotel groups at the seashore and in the mountains. The listener feels that the orchestra today is not merely playing to an audience, but is performing for its own inherent and implicit satisfaction, in a camaraderie of men with a pride in their work, who have a corporate prestige only to be maintained by an artistic conscience in the individual effort. F. L. W.

Mr. Bantock at Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Tuesday matinee concert was fortunate in having the presence of Granville Bantock in the dual capacity of composer and performer. The occasion of his visit was to introduce to Manchester his

sonata for pianoforte and viola. He himself played the piano part and his Birmingham colleague, Arthur Kennedy, played the viola part. Dedicated to an Irish musician, the sonata is thoroughly imbued with the Irish type of rhythm and is a work of gracious and pleasing melodic mold. The combination of the two players was in the highest degree effective, and, though Mr. Bantock would not claim to possess any great executive gifts as a pianist, he played (very much as Brahms used to play his own concertos) with a dignity and assurance that simulated a feeling of the finest accomplishment and gave the maximum of satisfaction to the listener. Miss Mary Ogden sang several of Mr. Bantock's "Sappho" songs with the composer at the piano.

Space prevents more than an allusion to several other events in a very full musical week. It was unfortunate that the visit of the "Beggars' Opera" should clash with that of the National Opera, but these things will happen from time to time until more mutual consideration and forethought are exercised by theatrical managers. B. W.

Ukrainian and Negro Folk Music at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 21.—Folk music of the east and west met today on comparable terms when the Ukrainian National Chorus and the Hampton Institute Chorus of Negro voices sang in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute the famous folk songs of little Russia and the plantation melodies and Negro hymns of the old South. Mile, Nadia Platynova, the Ukrainian lyric soprano, who is making her first road tour, won prolonged applause for her finished singing of romantic ballads and folk songs from the music of Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov and Tchaikovsky. The Ukrainian singers were encored again and again.

The Hampton Institute students sang four Negro folk songs, including "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Alexander Koshetz, the conductor of the Ukrainian chorus, after hearing the Hampton Institute choir of 50 voices sing "Listen to the Lambs" and "I'll Never Turn Back No More," two compositions written by R. Nathaniel Dett of the Institute and interpreted under his conductorship, said: "This Negro composer's work is colossal in its significance of the cultural possibilities of Negroes. On my return to Ukraine I shall put Professor Dett's compositions on my program and have my students interpret Negro folk music."



A Mark to Shoot At

How much money should you save in the next twelve months? Set some amount as an objective, and deposit a fixed sum every pay day, sufficient to carry you over the top by the year's end. Save regularly, rain or shine.

Come in and start the savings account TODAY. A dollar or more will open it. Then at the end of the year you will be surprised at the way your money at interest increases.

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Lincoln Statue for Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—George Gray Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln, a gift to the city of Louisville from Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Bernheim, will be unveiled at noon, Oct. 26, on the grounds of the Louisville Free Public Library, where the statue is being placed. Plans for the unveiling exercises call for the presentation of the statue by Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, for the donors, and its acceptance for the library board, legal custodians of the gift, by Mayor Huston Quinn. The statue will not be a duplicate of the Barnard "Lincoln" presented to the city of Cincinnati by Charles P. Taft.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Theatre, 47th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Batille's Masterly Play
"LA TENDRESSE"

MILIBERTY THEATRE
MOLLY DARLING
FUNNIEST MUSICAL HIT IN N.Y.

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.
BARNEY BERNARD
ALEXANDER CARR in
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

VANDERBILT Theatre, 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
We hear constantly a wall for something worth-while on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

FULTON 48 St. W. Eves. 8:30
Special Price Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SMART COMEDY WITH MUSIC
EDWARD ROYCE Presents
"ORANGE BLOSSOMS"

BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME NOW
DAILY MATINEES-245-NIGHTS-87c

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXTERNAL TRADE
OF CANADA IS
MOVING FORWARDFavorable Balance for September
Is Shown—Rail Traffic
Growing

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (Special).—Better business is reflected in the external trade figures of Canada for September, which place the total exports at \$72,934,000 and the imports at \$60,318,000, making a total trade of \$133,252,000, as compared with \$119,395,000 for the corresponding month last year. Imports were only about \$500,000 greater, but exports were about \$13,500,000 more. The favorable trade balance for the month was thus about \$13,000,000.

Wood, pulp and paper are credited with the greater part of the increased exports, these accounting for at least one-third. Exports of animal products were also about \$2,800,000 greater, this being due chiefly to a desire to anticipate the coming into effect of the new American tariff. Exports of food were about the same as during September, 1921.

Expect Export Trade Increase

The prospects are for a still further increase in the export business this month; only one thing can stop it, a shortage of cars, in the eastern portion of the country. As it is, the grain blockade at Buffalo is compelling much grain to go to Montreal and the further eastern Canadian ports, which otherwise would take the short cut out of the country via Buffalo. Lumber shippers and pulp and paper men reported unobstructed shipments of cars, as do also other classes of shippers in Ontario.

It is generally recognized that the car question will result in the drop in exports, and much more slowly than had been hoped. The Dominion Government now accepts the 400,000,000 bushel wheat crop as a fact, the returns from threshing indicating the yield to be much greater than had been expected. But with a car shortage and the closing of the ports with coal and grain, it is probable that will take well into next summer to move out the whole of the crop.

In a sense this is a good piece of luck for the railways, in that it assures them about all the business they can take care of right through the winter and spring. It is this extra tonnage offering that will enable them to do as well as not better in point of net returns than they did last year. It must be taken into account that the lower grain rates that came into effect in August, together with other reductions on basic commodities, have made it necessary for the railways to move 30 per cent more freight than they did last year in order that they may get as large returns.

Railroads Doing Well

Fortunately the traffic returns show that they are doing it. During the period from 1 to 14 the net earnings of the Canadian Pacific were \$790,000 greater than they were for the corresponding time last year. During the same weeks the Canadian National reported an increase of \$390,000 and the Grand Trunk a decrease of \$90,000. The indications are that the first two roads will continue to report increases in proportion as they can get cars to move traffic.

Business generally reflects the general improvement. Secretary Gould of the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, after a trip through that Province, says: "From recent visits I have paid in an official capacity to various parts of the Province I cannot but be forcibly struck by the increasing signs of prosperity on all sides. Mills in many places are working 24 hours a day, with plenty of orders ahead, and business generally is on the upgrade. There are practically no idle industrial plants in the Province, while many are working overtime. The situation presents a strong contrast to that existing a year ago."

President R. M. Wolvin of the British Empire Steel Corporation of Sydney, N. S., says of the operations of his corporation, the largest of its kind in Canada: "We are producing coal to the maximum capacity of our mines and will continue to do so until the close of the St. Lawrence River navigation. The prospects for winter iron and steel production are much better than usual. By the close of the shipping season we will have sent over 700,000 tons of iron ore to Germany, and I believe we have established our ore for future use with the large steel plants in that country. An acute car shortage is developing which should result in good business for our car-building plant. The entire situation is much better."

Shipments of flour from Montreal to Europe show a decided increase over those for last year. Up to the first of October they totaled 1,732,949 bags, or 150,000 more than the number for the corresponding period last year. Shipments of grain continue to tax the capacity of the port in this connection it may be said that Canada's wheat crop this year is big enough to supply 35,339,000 people with one loaf of bread a day for a whole year. It is also estimated that the crop would fill 250,000 cars.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (Special).—Chicago bank clearings last week totaled \$52,800,000 over the preceding week, which contained the Columbus Day holiday, and also a gain of \$155,000,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. Balances last week totaled \$78,400,000, an increase of \$37,800,000 over the preceding week and also a gain of \$38,600,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
\$120,600,000	\$120,100,000	\$114,900,000	\$107,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$14,100,000	\$582,800,000
\$120,600,000	\$120,100,000	\$114,900,000	\$107,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$14,100,000	\$582,800,000

Cor. week last year \$37,800,000 \$38,600,000

WHEAT MARKET
TENDENCY IS
DOWNWARD TODAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Down turns here in the price of wheat today during the early dealings resulted from lower quotations at Liverpool.

There was a noticeable disposition, however, to keep away from the "bear" side on the breaks. In this connection much notice was given to the official estimate that France would have to purchase abroad 88,000,000 bushels this season, compared with practically nothing last year. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4c lower, with December \$1.09 1/4@1.10 1/4 and May \$1.11 1/4@1.12 1/4, was followed by a slight rally and then by a fresh decline.

Corn and oats were relatively firm due in some degree to indications that exports of corn this season would surpass all records. After opening unchanged to 1/4c, lower, December 65 1/2c to 65 3/4c, the corn market scored slight gains for all deliveries.

Oats opened 1/4c to 1/2c lower, December 40 1/2c to 40 3/4c, and later showed slight gains.

Provisions were firm in line with the hog market.

HARVESTING OF
CROPS FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Rapid progress in harvesting crops has been made under generally favorable weather conditions since Oct. 1, according to the semi-monthly crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The prevailing condition of drought has been partially broken in practically all areas, although rains are still generally needed.

Corn cutting has been continually in progress, and is reported nearly or entirely finished over a wide area.

The condition of the ground for plowing and seeding of autumn grains has improved in nearly all sections, due to recent rains. A large increase in the winter wheat acreage is expected in Texas.

LAND BANK TO
HAVE NEW HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Announcement was made today by Edward H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of the First District, comprising New England, New York, and New Jersey, with headquarters here, that the directors have decided to erect a building to cost at least \$100,000 for the exclusive use of the bank.

The business of the institution has amounted to more than \$22,000,000 in the five years since it was instituted, Mr. Thomson says. Agreements have been made for the transfer of property to be used as the site.

UNION PACIFIC TO
EXPAND IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 23.—Local officials of the Oregon Short Line and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroads confirm reports that the Union Pacific System has definitely determined to expand upward of \$5,000,000 on the development of industrial and scenic resources of southwestern Utah.

The construction will require approximately \$3,000,000 for two branch lines, 65 miles, and about \$2,000,000 for hotels and tourist resorts. It is proposed to develop such places as Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Cedar City and probably other places on or near proposed new feeder lines.

DIVIDENDS

Turman Oil Company declared the monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton has declared an extra dividend of \$3 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 24.

Bank of Montreal, Canada, declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent dividend and extra of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

New Cornelia Copper Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 3.

Ontario Steel Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Pacific Mills has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 25.

Everett Mills declared a dividend of \$6 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight; Tuesday fair; cooler tonight and Tuesday; increasing south, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Showers late this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday fair; cooler late tonight and Tuesday; fresh to strong south, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight; cool in Vermont; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong south, shifting to west and northwest winds.

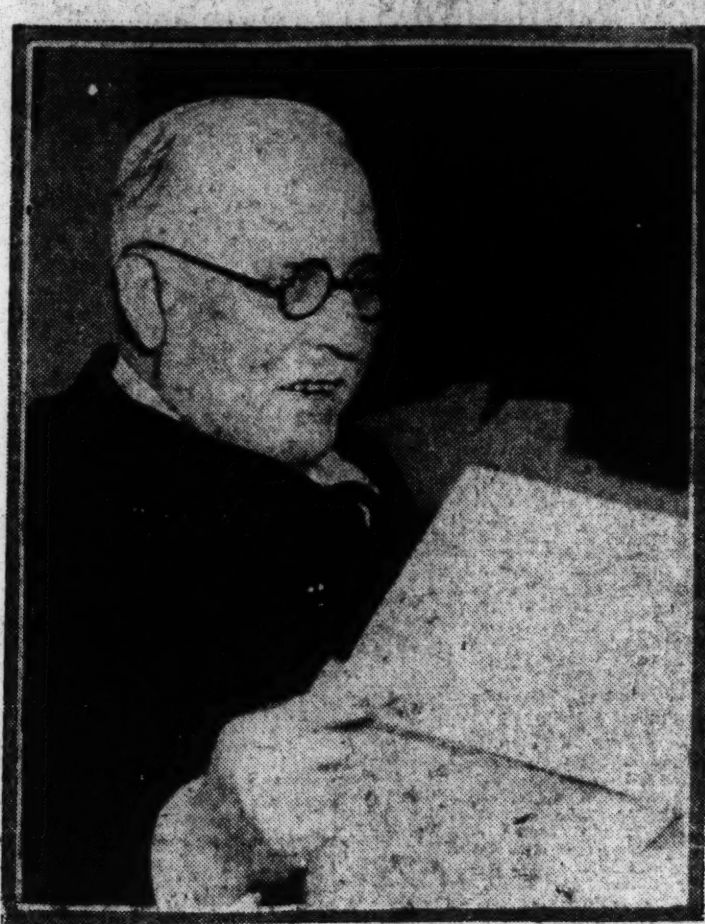
Weather Outlook

The temperature was higher Sunday in the Eastern States. The disturbance over the lake region will move eastward, attended by showers almost generally in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature will fall in the Atlantic States Monday night and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	52	Kansas City	40
Atlantic City	62	Memphis	56
Boston	54	Montreal	50
Buffalo	60	Nantucket	56
Calgary	44	New Orleans	70
Charleston	60	New York	56
Chicago	44	Philadelphia	52
Denver	38	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	40	Portland, Me.	42
Eastport	46	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	66	San Francisco	56
Hatteras	66	St. Louis	46
Helena	44	St. Paul	56
Jacksonville	68	Washington	56



Samuel Insull

FORTY-THREE years of continuous service in the public utility field—dating back to the advent of electric light and power and the telephone—has been the experience of Samuel Insull, of Chicago, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Mr. Insull went to Chicago in 1879 to become president of the Chicago Edison Company, predecessor of the present Commonwealth Edison Company. He had previously—1881 to 1892—been associated with Thomas A. Edison, first as his private secretary and later as head of his manufacturing enterprises. He resigned as vice-president of the General Electric Company to go to Chicago. For two years prior to becoming actively associated with Mr. Edison in the United States, Mr. Insull had been private secretary to Col. George E. Gourard in England. The latter was in charge of the Edison telephone interests there and Mr. Insull had the distinction of acting as the amateur telephone operator in the first experimental telephone exchange in that country.

In addition to directing the Commonwealth Edison Company, Mr. Insull is president of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois which supplies electricity, gas, heat and water in 15 counties adjacent to Chicago; is president of the Middle West Utilities Company which controls electric, gas and other utilities in nearly 600 communities, from New England on the east to Nebraska on the west; and Oklahoma and Texas on the south; is president of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, which supplies all of the gas used for fuel and lighting purposes in Chicago; is chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Elevated Lines and on the directorate of several other public utility companies.

RAMPANT STEEL
BUYING SEEMS
TO HAVE ENDED

Railroads Appear to Have Filled
Need Temporarily at Least—
Transportation Improves

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Special).—Improvement in the railroad transportation situation is practically synonymous to improvement in the steel industry, so closely are the two related. There is less piling of finished steel at the mills awaiting cars. More rail embargoes have been either lifted or modified, particularly that of the Pennsylvania.

A definite indication that transportation troubles are less is the fact that during the worst phases of the tie-ups consumers who had contracted for steel did not get it on schedule and had to turn to mills which could guarantee deliveries. This emergency buying has now ceased, because steel on long-standing contracts is now arriving.

Demand Grows Quiet

Pittsburgh reports the quietest week from a standpoint of new demand for months. New York sales agents say there is some falling off in new inquiry. The railroads are taking less steel, which is natural after such heavy recent buying.

The general trend of raw material and finished steel prices is downward, with the former class falling much more rapidly than the latter. The most welcome decline is in the price of coke. Connellsville grades for blast furnace use can now be had for \$9 a ton atovens, as compared with the peak price a month or so ago of \$12. Foundry grades may be had for \$11, as compared with the highest price of \$17. Lower coke prices will mean a more rapid expansion of iron making.

Pig iron prices have gone lower in all districts except eastern Pennsylvania, where it remains on a \$31 base. Declines of the last week averaged about \$1 a ton. Chicago prices, which had been stable for a long time at \$32, fell to \$31 when a steel works stack offered large tonnages to iron brokers. Buffalo iron, which had been held at \$31, was resold at \$29.50. Birmingham iron fell \$1 to \$27.50 base, with one maker selling at \$27. Even foreign iron prices were about \$1 lower.

Virginia Furnaces Resume

A new development is the resuming of Virginia pig iron furnaces after an idleness of two years. Lower freight rates on raw materials have assisted. The Max Meadows furnace of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company has started and the Pulaski and Goshen furnaces will blow in soon. Iron is sold in this district at \$32, furnace base, which is too high for active competition. In fact, some of the Virginia makers of cast iron pipe recently bought French iron at considerably lower prices.

The gradual disappearance of premiums paid for early deliveries of steel has made that market softer. Buyers have no difficulty in getting bars, plates, and shapes at 2 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, whereas a month ago the prevailing price was 2.25

SHOE PLANTS OF
COUNTRY RUN AT
ENTIRE CAPACITY

Boston Market Strong and Demand Brisk—Leather Active, With Heavy Stock Leading

Conditions in the shoe plants throughout the country, at least those having the confidence of the trade, are running at capacity. Among those producing goods of undoubted merit a "sold up" notice meets all comers seeking early shipments.

Lines of ladies' turned and flexible McKay are in good demand largely, however, for this season's delivery. At such manufacturing centers as Haverhill and Lynn, Mass., lack of skilled and unskilled labor is hindering the output of fashionable models requiring 25 per cent more room and an equal percentage of operators over what staple footwear calls for. Rush orders are daily received despite the fact that they come against an advance of from 5@25c a pair, according to sizes and quality, which is wholly attributable to the rise in leather prices.

In the Boston shoe market business is as great as factories making well-established grades can provide. All bidders are being booked at new prices. This market is also having a strong demand for men's street footwear, and that for heavy work shoes is beyond the capacity of the plants to make deliveries satisfactory to the buyer. Prices on everything from adult sizes down to so-called "first steps" are strong, although it is believed that the peak of the advance has been reached.

This activity, the outgrowth of a year's steadily improving trade, is assumed to be normal and so dependable that shoe manufacturers east, west and south are sufficiently confident in future prospects to anticipate in many ways the coming season's needs feature as it is with a surety of business activity and practically immune from labor trouble.

Leather Market Active

Sole leather is active in all weights, with the heavy and medium grades practically sold to bare floors. Sole cutters display their confidence in the future as they are anticipating, not neglecting the lighter weights. A steady call for union offal is noted with prices firm and inclining upward. Boston and Philadelphia tanners are forcing their output with all dispatch consistent with good results. Heavy leather still features the daily demand, but its scarcity is to the advantage of the other weights. Nine and 10 iron steer backs now bring 55@62c, with the M. & L. steer backs moving at 50@44c. Heavy cow backs are offered at 50@46c, light cows 47@44c, prime union bends 65@62c. Offal prices rule high. Shoulders are 32@29c, bellies 23@20c, heads 13@11c.

The demand for oak sole leather is liberal and steady. All markets report the H. & M. weights as scarce and prices firm. Selected heavy steer backs are selling from 56@64 cents; cow backs, tannery run, 50@45 cents; choice finders bends, 85 cents; Texas bends, 75@70 cents. Conditions in the New York market are excellent and orders for the heavier weights are booked ahead. Delayed deliveries are prompting some buyers to offer premiums for certain selections. The offal supply in all markets is far short of the demand. Boston tanners sold carload lots of bellies, mixed weights, from 23@20 cents; steer shoulders 35@32 cents; cow shoulders, tannery run, 30 cents; prime heavy bellies 26@24 cents; heads 15@13 cents.

Calfskin Situation

Side upper leather tanners report a firm and active market, with the second and thirds sold well ahead of receipts. Because the recent advances, the top grades move slowly. Chrome colored sides, first selection, are offered at 30@28 cents; seconds 26@24 cents; thirds 22@18 cents. Black chrome sides average 3 cents less than colored grades. Bark and combination tannages are strong, the advances in chrome stock increasing the call for such leathers greatly. No. 1 grade sells at 24@20 cents; No. 2 19@17 cents; jobs at 16@8 cents. Novelties are selling daily but sales drop with the closing of the season.

Boston Calfskin Tanners State That

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business continues good on plump colored skins, but blacks are slow; some light weights bought for ladies' misses' and children's footwear, the call for them showing an increase. New York dealers report that the demand for heavy skins has cleaned up floor stocks, the medium weights often acting as a substitute.

Prices rule strong, with an upward swing as raw skins stiffen in the packing markets. Top grades of heavy colors bring 50@45c; M. & L. weights 40@35c; seconds 30@25c. Blacks range in price fully 5c less than colors. Ooze calf in blacks and colors have again come into notice and are expected to be well up in the race for spring business; also other novelties.

The demand for patent leather still features the Boston market. Business in that line thus far is making a record for October. Prices are firm because hides and skins are firm. Choice patent chrome sides are now quoted at 50@45c, with a prime selection at 42@38c. Philadelphia tanners are well sold up, therefore prices are strong. Patent kips first choice are offered at 55@48c, and a prime second 40@35c. Patent colts have a wide spread range in the differing grades of 45@25c, with job lots selling down to 10c. As a whole the patent leather business is most advantageously situated.

Glazed Kid Slower

Glazed kid is moving in fair sized lots, but by no means up to the expectation of the tanners. Buyers claim that patent leather is cutting into the consumption of kid, therefore, obligating caution. Prices are strong, however, in the top grades, although a bit flexible in the medium and low qualities. Small fine selected skins sell at 90@85c and 80@75c, according to the reputation of the tannage. Prime mediums are 60@52c, with a good quality of spready skins from 35@25c and cheaper lots 18@09c.

Philadelphia and New York tanners report a steady business, but large sales are seldom booked, buyers' figures lacking interest to tanners who are still face to face with a raw skin market that holds late advances against all offers.

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.) Bid Asked

American Linen Co.	85	70
Arkwright Mills	125	115
Barnard Mfg. Co.	125	115
Boston City Mfg. Co.	125	115
Bourne Mills	125	115
Chace Mills	125	115
Charlton Mills	125	115
Cornell Mills	125	115
Dartmouth Mills	125	115
Devol Mills	125	115
Fall River Elec. Light Co.	125	115
Flint Mills	125	115
Granite Mills	125	115
King Philip Mills	125	115
Laurel Lake Mills, pfd.	125	115
Laurel Lake Mills, com.	125	115
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	125	115
Seacham Mills	125	115
Merchants Mfg. Co.	125	115
Narragansett Mills	125	115
Osborn Mills	125	115
Parker Mills	125	115
Philmor Mills pfd.	125	115
Piscataway Mfg. Co.	125	115
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	125	115
Sanford Spinning Co.	125	115
Seacoast Mills	125	115
Shove Mills	125	115
Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	115
Troy Cotton & W. Mfg. Co.	125	115
Tecumseh Mills	125	115
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	125	115
Wampanoag Mills	125	115

LIVE STOCK

MARKET STRONG

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Shippers bid \$9.50@9.65 on 210 to 260-pound butcher hogs this morning. Hogs generally held at \$9.70@9.75. The market was strong.

Saturday's average was \$8.95, compared with \$8.80 a week ago. The average for the last week was \$8.95. Receipts of hogs for the day were 35,000, with 3684 left over; cattle 32,000, sheep 31,000.

WOOL TRADE STUDENTS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A delegation of British manufacturers, headed by Walter Andrews, president of the British Wool Federation, arrived yesterday on the Baltic, to study the effect of the new tariff on the wool industry. The party included Ernest Rawnley, Rowland Hartley, and Harry Holland from the Bradford, Eng. district.

RESERVE MARKS
QUIET TRADING IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Although the undercurrent of the stock exchange market was steady today there was a feeling of reserve because of the political situation.

The oil group was dull and prices dropped. Royal Dutch was 35 1/2. Shell Transport and Trading was 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2. Home rails were irregular because of adjustments. Dollar descriptions maintained around previous levels. Changes in Argentine rails were fractional and mixed.

The gilt-edged list was firmer, but alterations were noticed. French loans were weaker in sympathy with Paris. Industrials were cheerful in spots. Hudson's Bay was 7 1/2. Kafirs were checked and neglected.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4 1/2%
Outside counsel paper	4 1/2@4 3/4	4 1/2@4 3/4
Year money	4 1/2	4 1/2
Customers' council loans	5	5
Individual cus. col. loans	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bar silver in New York	67 1/2	66 1/2
Bar silver in London	33 1/4	33 1/4
Mexican dollars	51 1/2	51c
Bar gold in London	428 1/2	428d
Canadian ex. prem. (%)	1/4@1/2	1/4
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS DECLINE
SHARPLY ON NEW
YORK EXCHANGE

After Irregularly Firm Opening
Prices Drop Abruptly to
Lower Level

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were generally firm with good buying reported in merchandising, oil, public utility, leather and independent steel shares.

Mexican Petroleum advanced nearly 3 points to 234 1/2, a new high record, and then forfeited its gain on profit taking. The increase in retail business, due in part to the cooler weather, found expression in the demand for merchandising shares, gains of large fractions to nearly 1 1/2 points having been recorded by Robert Reiss, Mallinson, Julius Kayser and Manhattan Shirt, the last named at a new peak price.

General American Tank also broke through to a new top on a gain of more than 2 points. Other strong spots were Pan-American, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Fisher Boy, United Fruit, Wells Fargo and Endicott Johnson, all up a point or more.

Studebaker, Maxwell Motors A and Atlantic Gulf were under pressure. Selling becomes general. Heavy selling of Mexican Petroleum, which reacted from 234 1/2 to 229, and Atlantic Gulf, which dropped 4 points, brought out other offerings of oil and shipping shares, as well as a large supply of motor, steel, equipment and dividend-paying railroad companies, with the result that prices began to crumble throughout the list.

Selling of Industrials was largely of professional origin and apparently based on the theory that the recent steady rise in security values already had largely discounted all the business expansion in sight.

Gulf States Steel, Corn Products, Studebaker, Baldwin, and American Locomotives and Standard Oil of New Jersey were particularly vulnerable to "bear" attacks.

Subsequent buying of coals, which caused a 20-point jump in Jersey Central and a sharp rally in Mexican Petroleum, which rebounded to 234, caused a partial recovery in other quarters, but the list was still spotty around noon.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Some Precipitate Decline

Battering of high-grade railroad shares, such as Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Reading, and Canadian Pacific, with resultant losses of 2 to 2 1/2 points, was an entering wedge to another extensive selling movement by the "bear" faction after midday.

Industrials and specialties broke at times in a rather precipitate fashion, with numerous losses of from 2 to 6 points being recorded. Tidewater Oil lost 6 points, American Express 5, National Biscuit 4 1/2, and Baldwin Locomotive and General Asphalt 3 1/2. Consolidated Gas and American Locomotive 3 1/2, and Crucible Steel, American Can, Pullman, General Asphalt preferred, Corn Products, Studebaker, Famous Players, Houston Oil, and the Standard Oils of New Jersey and California 2 to 3 points.

Mexican Petroleum dipped to 227 1/2, compared with 24 1/2 earlier.

Conflicting price movements took place in today's early bond market, with the losses outnumbering the gains. In the foreign group some improvement was noted in the French 8s, Belgian 8s, Cuban Railroad 5s, and Japanese first 4 1/2s, but Lyons 6s, Bordeaux 6s, Bernese 5s, and Cuba Republic 4 1/2s were relatively backward.

Liberty 3 1/2s advanced 12 cents on \$100, while losses of 6 to 10 cents took place in all the other issues except the first and second 4 1/2s, which were unchanged.

In the railroad list gains of approximately a point were made by Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s and Lehigh Valley 6s. Ann Arbor 4s and Louisville & Nashville 4s broke about 2 points each, while Chicago & North Western 5s receded 1. Outstanding gains in the industrial list were made by Grand Consolidated 8s, up 2 1/2, and Cuba Gas 8s up 2.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

High	Low	Last
Regard Silver	10	10
Ray State Gas	06	05
Boston Ely	75	76
Boston & Montana	11	11
Post-Mount	42	42
Candelaria	42	42
Chloroform	20	20
Coloquand Mng.	15	15
Crystall	25	25
Goldfield Deep	07	07
Gold Road	41	40
Nutall	25	25
New Rilla Min	14	14
Ohio Copper	54	53
Ruby Cons	26	26
Verde Verde Ext	28 1/2	27 1/2
Verde Central Copper	54	53
Verde Mines	41	39
Victoria Min	40	40

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Close	
Oct.	23.54	23.73	23.38	23.69
Nov.	23.56	23.85	23.39	23.77
Dec.	23.57	23.86	23.40	23.78
Jan.	23.58	23.87	23.41	23.79
Feb.	23.59	23.88	23.42	23.80
Mar.	23.60	23.89	23.43	23.81
Apr.	23.61	23.90	23.44	23.82
May	23.62	23.91	23.45	23.83
June	23.63	23.92	23.46	23.84
July	23.64	23.93	23.47	23.85
Aug.	23.65	23.94	23.48	23.86
Sept.	23.66	23.95	23.49	23.87
Oct.	23.67	23.96	23.50	23.88
Nov.	23.68	23.97	23.51	23.89
Dec.	23.69	23.98	23.52	23.90
Jan.	23.70	23.99	23.53	23.91
Feb.	23.71	24.00	23.54	23.92
Mar.	23.72	24.01	23.55	23.93
Apr.	23.73	24.02	23.56	23.94
May	23.74	24.03	23.57	23.95
June	23.75	24.04	23.58	23.96
July	23.76	24.05	23.59	23.97
Aug.	23.77	24.06	23.60	23.98
Sept.	23.78	24.07	23.61	23.99
Oct.	23.79	24.08	23.62	24.00
Nov.	23.80	24.09	23.63	24.01
Dec.	23.81	24.10	23.64	24.02
Jan.	23.82	24.11	23.65	24.03
Feb.	23.83	24.12	23.66	24.04
Mar.	23.84	24.13	23.67	24.05
Apr.	23.85	24.14	23.68	24.06
May	23.86	24.15	23.69	24.07
June	23.87	24.16	23.70	24.08
July	23.88	24.17	23.71	24.09
Aug.	23.89	24.18	23.72	24.10
Sept.	23.90	24.19	23.73	24.11
Oct.	23.91	24.20	23.74	24.12
Nov.	23.92	24.21	23.75	24.13
Dec.	23.93	24.22	23.76	24.14
Jan.	23.94	24.23	23.77	24.15
Feb.	23.95	24.24	23.78	24.16
Mar.	23.96	24.25	23.79	24.17
Apr.	23.97	24.26	23.80	24.18
May	23.98	24.27	23.81	24.19
June	23.99	24.28	23.82	24.20
July	24.00	24.29	23.83	24.21
Aug.	24.01	24.30	23.84	24.22
Sept.	24.02	24.31	23.85	24.23
Oct.	24.03	24.32	23.86	24.24
Nov.	24.04	24.33	23.87	24.25
Dec.	24.05	24.34	23.88	24.26
Jan.	24.06	24.35	23.89	24.27
Feb.	24.07	24.36	23.90	24.28
Mar.	24.08	24.37	23.91	24.29
Apr.	24.09	24.38	23.92	24.30
May	24.10	24.39	23.93	24.31
June	24.11	24.40	23.94	24.32
July	24.12	24.41	23.95	24.33
Aug.	24.13	24.42	23.96	24.34
Sept.	24.14	24.43	23.97	24.35
Oct.	24.15	24.44	23.98	24.36
Nov.	24.16	24.45	23.99	24.37
Dec.	24.17	24.46	24.00	24.38
Jan.	24.18	24.47	24.01	24.39
Feb.	24.19	24.48	24.02	24.40
Mar.	24.20	24.49	24.03	24.41
Apr.	24.21	24.50	24.04	24.42
May	24.22	24.51	24.05	24.43
June	24.23	24.52	24.06	24.44
July	24.24	24.53	24.07	24.45
Aug.	24.25	24.54	24.08	24.46
Sept.	24.26	24.55	24.09	24.47
Oct.	24.27	24.56	24.10	24.48
Nov.	24.28	24.57	24.11	24.49
Dec.	24.29	24.58	24.12	24.50
Jan.	24.30	24.59	24.13	24.51
Feb.	24.31	24.60	24.14	24.52
Mar.	24.32	24.61	24.15	24.53
Apr.	24.33	24.62	24.16	24.54
May	24.34	24.63	24.17	24.55
June	24.35	24.64	24.18	24.56
July	24.36	24.65	24.19	24.57
Aug.	24.37	24.66	24.20	24.58
Sept.	24.38	24.67	24.21	24.59
Oct.	24.39	24.68	24.22	24.60
Nov.	24.40	24.69	24.23	24.61
Dec.	24.41	24.70	24.24	24.62
Jan.	24.42	24.71	24.25	24.63
Feb.	24.43	24.72	24.26	24.64
Mar.	24.44	24.73	24.27	24.65
Apr.	24.45	24.74	24.28	24.66
May	24.46	24.75	24.29	24.67
June	24.47	24.76	24.30	24.68
July	24.48	24.77	24.31	24.69
Aug.	24.49	24.78	24.32	24.70
Sept.	24.50	24.79	24.33	24.71
Oct.	24.51	24.80	24.34	24.72
Nov.	24.52	24.81	24.35	24.73
Dec.	24.53	24.82	24.36	24.74
Jan.	24.54	24.83	24.37	24.75
Feb.	24.55	24.84	24.38	24.76
Mar.	24.56	24.85	24.39	24.77
Apr.	24.57	24.86	24.40	24.78
May	24.58	24.87	24.41	24.79
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July	24.60	24.89	24.43	24.81
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Sept.	24.62	24.91	24.45	24.83
Oct.	24.63	24.92	24.46	24.84
Nov.	24.64	24.93	24.47	24.85
Dec.	24.65	24.94	24.48	24.86
Jan.	24.66	24.95	24.49	24.87
Feb.	24.67	24.96	24.50	24.88
Mar.	24.68	24.97	24.51	24.89
Apr.	24.69	24.98	24.52	24.90
May	24.70	24.99	24.53	24.91
June	24.71	25.00	24.54	24.92
July	24.72	25.01	24.55	24.93
Aug.	24.73	25.02	24.56	24.94
Sept.	24.74	25.03	24.57	24.95
Oct.	24.75	25.04	24.58	24.96
Nov.	24.76	25.05	24.59	24.97
Dec.	24.77	25.06	24.60	24.98
Jan.	24.78	25.07	24.61	24.99
Feb.	24.79	25.08	24.62	25.00
Mar.	24.80	25.09	24.63	25.01
Apr.	24.81	25.10	24.64	25.02
May	24.82	25.11	24.65	25.03
June	24.83	25.12	24.66	25.04
July	24.84	25.13	24.67	25.05
Aug.	24.85	25.14	24.68	25.06
Sept.	24.86	25.15	24.69	25.07
Oct.	24.87	25.16	24.70	25.08
Nov.	24.88	25.17	24.71	25.09
Dec.	24.89	25.18	24.72	25.10
Jan.	24.90	25.19	24.73	25.11
Feb.	24.91	25.20	24.74	25.12
Mar.	24.92	25.21	24.75	25.13
Apr.	24.93	25.22	24.76	25.14
May	24.94	25.23	24.77	25.15
June	24.95	25.24	24.78	25.16
July	24.96	25.25	24.79	25.17
Aug.	24.97	25.26	24.80	25.18
Sept.	24.98	25.27	24.81	25.19
Oct.	24.99	25.28	24.82	25.20
Nov.	25.00	25.29	24.83	25.21
Dec.	25.01	25.30	24.84	25.22
Jan.	25.02	25.31	24.85	25.23
Feb.	25.03	25.32	24.86	25.24
Mar.	25.04	25.33	24.87	25.25
Apr.	25.05	25.34	24.88	25.26
May	25.06	25.35	24.89	25.27
June	25.07	25.36	24.90	25.28
July	25.08	25.37	24.91	25.29
Aug.	25.09	25.38	24.92	25.30
Sept.	25.10	25.39	24.93	25.31
Oct.	25.11	25.40	24.94	25.32
Nov.	25.12	25.41	24.95	25.33
Dec.	25.13	25.42	24.96	25.34
Jan.	25.14	25.43	24.97	25.35
Feb.	25.15	25.44	24.98	25.36
Mar.	25.16	25.45	24.99	25.37
Apr.	25.17	25.46	25.00	25.38
May	25.18	25.47	25.01	25.39
June	25.19	25.48	25.02	25.40
July	25.20	25.49	25.03	25.41
Aug.	25.21	25.50	25.04	25.42
Sept.	25.22	25.51	25.05	25.43
Oct.	25.23	25.52	25.06	25.44
Nov.	25.24	25.53	25.07	25.45
Dec.	25.25	25.54	25.08	25.46
Jan.	25.26	25.55	25.09	25.47
Feb.	25.27	25.56	25.10	25.48
Mar.	25.28	25.57	25.11	25.49
Apr.	25.29	25.58	25.12	25.50
May	25.30	25.59	25.13	25.51
June	25.31	25.60	25.14	25.52
July	25.32	25.61	25.15	25.53
Aug.	25.33	25.62	25.16	25.54
Sept.	25.34	25.63	25.17	25.55
Oct.	25.35	25.64	25.18	25.56
Nov.	25.36	25.65	25.19	25.57
Dec.	25.37	25.66	25.20	25.58
Jan.	25.38	25.67	25.21	25.59
Feb.	25.39	25.68	25.22	25.60
Mar.	25.40	25.69	25.23	25.61
Apr.	25.41	25.70	25.24	25.62
May	25.42	25.71	25.25	25.63
June	25.43	25.72	25.26	25.64
July	25.44	25.73	25.27	25.65
Aug.	25.45	25.74	25.28	25.66
Sept.	25.46	25.75	25.29	25.67
Oct.	25.47	25.76	25.30	25.68
Nov.	25.48	25.77	25.31	25.69
Dec.				

AMERICAN-OLYMPIC BODY
WILL MEET ON NOVEMBER 22

ship by defeating Paraguay, 3 to 0, in the final game of the season. The positions of the teams at the end of the series of games was as follows: Brazil, first; Paraguay, second; Uruguay, third; Argentina, fourth, and Chile, fifth.

ATHLETICS

EASTERN COLLEGES IN FOR
A BUSY AND SEVERE WEEKHarvard Faces Dartmouth for First Time in 10 Years;
Yale Meets West Point and Princeton Plays Chicago

This week will be a busy and severe one for the football players and coaches at most of the big eastern colleges, as next Saturday will find the teams playing their last October games, which means that the championship contests are very near at hand. The "Big Three" are going to have a busy afternoon this week-end, as Harvard will be called upon to face Dartmouth for the first time in some 10 years; Yale will battle against West Point, while Princeton takes a journey to Chicago for the second of their home-and-home games. For Harvard the test does not promise to be as severe as last Saturday's against Centre, but it will find the Cadets a much different proposition from Williams, while the Tigers will try to even up for last year's defeat on a foreign gridiron with a team which does not appear to have as much power as did the Princeton team of 1921.

The Harvard-Centre game easily led the eastern contests Saturday. Not only did it draw the largest attendance, but it produced a splendid football. As expected, Harvard won and thus broke the tie which existed in 1920. Harvard won, 31 to 14; in 1921, Centre won, 6 to 0, and this year the Crimson won, 24 to 10. The score this year, however, hardly does justice to the playing of Centre. Harvard was away to a 7-10-0 lead inside of two minutes of playing. Centre man fumbled the ball on the third play of the game, Harvard capturing the ball on Centre's 4-yard line, from which point George Owen Jr. carried it over the line on one plunge through the Centre forwards for the touchdown and Capt. C. C. Buell kicked the point from touchdown.

Two more touchdowns and points from touchdowns were made by Harvard before the first period was over, these scores being greatly helped by misplays on the part of Centre. With a lead of 21 to 0 and the game less than 15 minutes old, it looked like a runaway for the Crimson, but such was not to be the case. Coach R. T. Fisher took Owen out of the game and the Harvard attack never appeared to be the same.

In the second period each team scored a field goal. Centre had the ball at the opening of this period on its 42-yard line, and rushed the ball to Harvard's seven-yard line, from which point H. C. Covington kicked a field goal for the first points scored against the Crimson this season. With play about half over for this period, K. S. Pfaffman, who was acting as quarterback for the Crimson, kicked a field goal from Centre's 23-yard line, ending the Harvard scoring.

There was no scoring in the third period, but the fourth opened with Centre having the ball on Harvard's half-yard line. Three rushes at the center of the Harvard line failed to gain an inch, but the fourth—a dash around Harvard's right end with Covington carrying the ball and Capt. J. B. Roberts resulting in a touchdown—resulted in a touchdown for Centre and the point after touchdown brought the game's scoring to an end.

From an individual point of view the powerful rushing of Owen and the generalship of Quarterback Buell for Harvard, were as fine as have been seen in Soldiers Field in a long while. For Centre the splendid work and interference by Captain Roberts was wonderful, and the open-field running of Covington splendid.

As a team Harvard showed fine defensive power although it could be seen that the highest point of development has not yet been reached. The Crimson's stand on its half-yard line was easily the defensive feat of the game. The Centre team did not seem very strong as a unit. Its chief feature was a peculiar shift formation on the attack which Harvard could not seem to fathom. In this play the men walked lock-step parallel with the line of play, the man at either end of the line passing the ball to a back.

During the game Centre made 17 first downs to six for Harvard, three of Centre's being made from forward passes. Harvard made one splendid forward pass, Buell to Vinton Chapin, on which the latter scored the Crimson's third and last touchdown. Centre gained 220 yards in rushing to 117 for Harvard. In punting Harvard had the better of it as the Crimson averaged 44 yards to 33 for Centre. The game was actually a hard played, only two 5-yard penalties being called against Harvard, while two 5-yard off-side and one 5-yard holding penalties were called against Centre.

H. E. Wilson '24, veteran Pennsylvania State halfback, leads individual scorers in college football ranks for the early season games with 55 points, one more than James Robertson, Carnegie Tech quarterback. Both scored twice in last Saturday's games and brought their total of touchdowns to nine apiece. Wilson gained an extra point in an earlier game by scoring a point on try after touchdown.

L. A. Brunner '24 of Lafayette, is third with 53 points, and M. H. Palm '24 of Penn State is fourth with 46. G. R. Plann '24 of Cornell, W. F. Koppisch '24 of Columbia and Gebhardt of Lafayette are tied for fifth place with 36 points each.

Alabama Polytechnic of Auburn Ala., though defeated by the Army a week ago, leads in team scoring with 215 points for five games. Cornell heads the eastern brigade with 203 points in four contests; Centre, with 188, and Notre Dame with 146, are high in the middle west, while California tops the Pacific Coast list with 191 points.

Others which have passed the century mark include Yale, Columbia, Penn State, Syracuse, Carnegie Tech, Georgia, Bucknell, Army, and Franklin and Marshall.

COLLEGE SCORES SATURDAY

Harvard 24, Centre 10.
Vermont 6, Dartmouth 3.
Yale 24, West Point 10.
Brown 6, Lehigh 2.
Princeton 26, Maryland 0.
Pittsburgh 21, Syracuse 14.
Cornell 14, Colgate 0.
Penn State 33, Middlebury 0.
West Point 33, N. H. State 0.
Annapolis 13, Georgia Tech 0.
New York Univ. 7, Columbia 6.
Pennsylvania 14, Swarthmore 6.
Tufts 7, Norwich 0.
Boston U. 7, Holy Cross 7.
Massachusetts A. C. 10, Amherst 6.
Wesleyan 14, Hobart 0.
Colby 10, Bowdoin 6.
Maine 19, Bates 6.
R. I. State 7, Delaware 0.
Springfield T. S. 23, Stevens 2.
Oklahoma A. C. 38, Trinity 7.
Lafayette 28, Bucknell 7.
Carnegie Tech 59, Thiel 0.
Bethany 14, Rutgers 7.
Gettysburg 28, Muhlenberg 7.
Hamilton 7, Henssler 0.
Rochester 7, Union 7.
Clarkson Tech 7, Niagara 0.
St. Michael's 27, St. Lawrence 0.
Lafayette 14, St. Joseph's 0.
Grove City 20, Allegheny 13.
Drexel Inst. 15, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 14, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Johns Hopkins 16, Wash. & Lee 12.
West Virginia 14, Wash. & Lee 12.
Northwestern 7, Minnesota 0.
Chicago 12, Purdue 0.
Michigan 19, Ohio State 0.
Wisconsin 20, Indiana 0.
Drake 21, Washington 7.
Iowa State 7, Grinnell 0.
Nebraska 48, Missouri 0.
Multnomah A. C. 35, Gonzaga 7.
Kansas 32, Washburn 0.
California 25, Olympic Club 0.
Stanford 3, St. Mary's 0.
Southern California 6, Nevada 0.
Washington 14, Oregon A. C. 0.
Colorado Miners 19, Utah A. C. 0.
Colorado College 0, Colorado A. C. 0.
Utah 10, Lawrence 0.
Detroit 10, Boston College 8.
Notre Dame 34, DePaul 7.
St. Louis 30, Cumberland 7.
Cincinnati 14, Cincinnati 7.
Miami 6, Ohio Northern 0.
Ohio 37, Western Reserve 0.
Butler 57, Earlham 0.
Michigan 15, South Dakota 0.
Muskingum 15, Broadus 0.
Valparaiso 47, Crane 0.
Vanderbilt 20, Texas 10.
Georgia 7, Tennessee 3.
Alabama 7, Sewanee 7.
Auburn 50, Mercer 7.
Mississippi A. & M. 19, Mississippi 14.
Villanova 14, Catholic U. 7.
Virginia M. I. 14, Virginia 0.
Mt. St. Mary 0, Western Maryland 0.
Maryville 20, Transylvania 0.
Kentucky 40, Georgetown College 0.
Franklin 27, Louisville U. 6.
N. C. University 14, N. C. A. & M. 9.

MICHIGAN WINS CLOSE
CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21 (Special).—The University of Michigan cross-country team defeated the University of Wisconsin runners here today by a single point. After the tenth man had finished the 3 1/2-mile course, the score was 27 to 28.

The time of Isbell of Michigan, who finished first, was 21m. 21.5s. He was a good 50 yards ahead of L. C. Tschudy '23, Wisconsin, who came in second.

The remainder of the first 10 to finish were as follows:
L. M. Valley '25, Wisconsin, third; A. A. Arndt, Michigan, fourth; E. E. Schneider '24, Wisconsin, fifth; Griffin, Michigan, sixth; Bowen, Michigan, seventh; R. T. Perry '24, Wisconsin, eighth; Reardon, Michigan, ninth; G. C. Wade '23, Wisconsin, tenth.

Wayne Ramsey '25, who has been chosen to succeed Captain-Eliet G. H. Plink '23, who has not reported this year, it was announced today. Ramsay finished fourteenth in the meet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21 (Special).—Although losing to Drake University in the football match today the Washington University cross-country team evened matters by defeating the Drake Harriers in a competitive cross-country meet, 21 to 34 points. The running started in the middle of the second quarter of the football game and finished between halves. The Red and Green five completely outran the visitors, gaining four of the first five positions. The best individual work was done by Shirley Cappe '24, who finished first with a time of 28m. 55s. B. A. Tremlett '23 and J. O. Bails '23, of Washington finished behind him while S. Shilargten '25 of Drake came in fifth.

Merill Schwartz '25 of the Red and Green finished fifth, while the last Washington runner, H. Querman '24, came in tenth. The Drake men finished in the other places, J. Baxton '25 came in sixth and C. Schaepe '24, R. L. Hoffman '25 and W. W. Dodge '25 followed in the order named.

TUFTS HARRIERS WIN
FROM SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Tufts College harriers won the cross-country meet at the World's Springfield Y. M. C. A. College runners on the local course yesterday afternoon, 27 to 29. John and Joseph Doherty of Tufts came in first and second, respectively. Although these two came in fairly close together, there was no battle for places on the final stretch. McCullough and Captain Robbins of Springfield led the two men to finish for their team coming in third and fourth, respectively.

The other finishers were: Anderson, Springfield, fifth; O. C. MacCorkle, Tufts, sixth; George Waskovitz, Tufts, seventh; Croush, Springfield, eighth; Oliver, Springfield, ninth; Novarine, Springfield, tenth.

GADD WINS GOLF CLASSIC
SUNNINGDALE, Eng., Oct. 21.—The famous World's Golf Classic, a new one—a golf play annual open to all players—gives this year to George Gadd of Southampton. The field was representative of the best in Britain, and the "old guard" and the "new stars" were taking part. The semifinals were C. Johns, Gadd, E. R. Whitcombe and F. Leach. On his way to the winning, Gadd defeated, in turn, J. G. Sherlock, F. Ball, B. F. Hobley, A. H. Monk, Johns and Leach. His reward was a gold medal and \$1000.

YALE WINS AT CROSS-COUNTRY
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale University captured the team and individual cross-country championship of the Connecticut A. A. U. today. The Yale varsity won the team honors by 34 points, the Yale first freshman team being second with 66 and the second varsity team third with 98. Mead Treadway was the first to finish in 17m. 4.5s.

MISSOURI RUNNERS WIN
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 22 (Special).—The University of Missouri cross-country runners won from the University of Nebraska runners today. Hugh Nebel '25, Missouri, won first place. W. Brook '24, Missouri, took second place and Gene Stark '24, finished third. J. G. Haskell '24, Nebraska, took fourth place; Arthur Cass '24, Missouri, fifth. Time was 25m. 7.4s.

STANFORD AWARDED MEET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 23.—The national junior water-polo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided in the Stanford pool some time between Nov. 10 and 18, according to word received from F. W. Rubien, New York, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Cornell Defeated
at Cross-CountryTechnology Harriers Beat Ithaca
Over the Latters' Course

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—For the first time in several years a Cornell varsity cross-country team was defeated on its home course here today. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the team which defeated the Ithacaans and the score was 51 to 55. The course was four miles in length.

When the rule was lifted from Captain Marsh, Captain Edmondson immediately tendered back the title, but Marsh refused it. E. G. Owen, football coach, settled the mixup by announcing that the Sooners would have two captains. Marsh and Edmondson would alternate in leadership.

Marsh was declared ineligible by the Oklahoma committee on account of having had his freshman's participation, but the local committee did not take into consideration that his first year was when Marsh was a freshman and Oklahoma a member of the Southwestern Conference and not the Missouri Valley. Marsh was not allowed to compete against Valley colleges in his freshman year, although he made a letter against non-Conference colleges. Dean S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College, chairman of the Conference Eligibility, made the ruling favoring Marsh.

ALASKA RAILROAD
NEARLY COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Completion of the Government railroad in Alaska, from Seward to Fairbanks, by January will be a great incentive to business revival, particularly in the mining industry, E. A. Sherman, associate forester, said today, upon his return to Washington from a two months' trip in the territory.

With this last link in operation, the railroad company will be able to run cars direct from the wharves at Seward into Fairbanks, 467 miles in the interior, or a distance equal to that from Washington to Boston.

Alaska is showing unmistakable signs of improving, Mr. Sherman reports. Exports of fish for the last 12 years, the greatest source of cash returns, will be surprisingly heavy, while a mining revival is in evidence and exports of high-grade lumber, cut from the Tongass national forest, show a promising beginning.

The output of canned salmon from Alaska this year will be about the average of the last 12 years, something over 4,000,000 cases, said Mr. Sherman. "It looked last year as though the salmon industry was facing early destruction, but to the surprise of those most familiar with the industry the run this year was in some cases greater than ever before. There is now great activity in the herring fisheries. Last year Alaska shipped 170,000 barrels of mild-cured herring, which was more than in any previous year. A shipment of about 300,000 barrels is expected this year.

Even with the near completion of the railway line, Mr. Sherman said, transportation is still the greatest problem in Alaska. "The road problem is unlike that encountered elsewhere," he explained. "In the United States, travel and traffic exist before the Government begins building roads; in Alaska we have had to anticipate the demand. Under our plans, roads were to be built a short distance along the coast from each of the chief towns in the forest, with some definite objective in each case. The extension of settlement, which has been surprising."

WASHINGTON TO USE
OPEN SHOP PLAN
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Contracts for construction of a new \$2,500,000 headquarters in Washington for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have been let, with the provision that the erecting company must observe the "open shop" plan of employing labor on the construction.

REMINOTON ELECTION APPEAL
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Remington Typewriter Company today filed an appeal to the court of appeals from the decision of the United States district court in New York City declaring the last annual election illegal. The company announced its intention to ask the appellate division for a stay concerning the order for a new election, until the appeal has been taken up by the upper court. The order for a new election was entered last Friday. Under its terms the secretary of the company must mail the call for a new election within 10 days from that date, with the election to be held within 30 days after mailing.

NEWCASTLE LOSES AGAIN
BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The Newcastle United women's soccer team of England was defeated by the Baltimore Soccer Club by a margin of one goal. The score was 4 to 3. The girls put up a good game against the men.

SOONERS HAVE
TWO CAPTAINSJ. H. Marsh Is Declared to Be
Eligible to Play

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 23 (Special).—Two captains are claimed by the University of Oklahoma football team as a result of the ruling of the Missouri Valley Conference eligibility committee making J. H. Marsh '23, star end, eligible to play, reversing a previous ruling. Following Captain Marsh's original disbarment, A. V. Edmondson '23, veteran guard, was elected.

When the rule was lifted from Captain Marsh, Captain Edmondson immediately tendered back the title, but Marsh refused it. E. G. Owen, football coach, settled the mixup by announcing that the Sooners would have two captains. Marsh and Edmondson would alternate in leadership.

Marsh was declared ineligible by the Oklahoma committee on account of having had his freshman's participation, but the local committee did not take into consideration that his first year was when Marsh was a freshman and Oklahoma a member of the Southwestern Conference and not the Missouri Valley. Marsh was not allowed to compete against Valley colleges in his freshman year, although he made a letter against non-Conference colleges. Dean S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College, chairman of the Conference Eligibility, made the ruling favoring Marsh.

ITALIAN PARTIES
HOLD CONGRESSESMarked Political Activity Going
on Now Before General Election
Fills Next Parliament

ROME, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Although the Italian Parliament has been closed for over a month, political circles have kept up an unusual activity not only because of events in the Near East, where Italy has vital interests, but also and principally, because of the intense interest aroused in the country by the forthcoming congresses of all important political parties, the Socialists, the Fascists, and the Democrats.

The various vicissitudes of these parties in the last months is worth examining, for while the Socialist Party is threatened by a serious secession which, if it takes place, will greatly diminish its influence over the masses, the power of the Fascists is increasing daily.

Democrats Divided
The position of the Democrats is not so secure as it was a few years ago. They had formed a single party ever since the Italian Unity was reached. They are now divided into many groups all having the same program but separated by personal jealousies and hatred. There are today five of these groups, namely, the Italian Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, the Liberal Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Independent Democrats. The most important of these groups are the first two; they are headed respectively by two of the leading Italian statesmen, Giovanni Giolitti and Francesco Saverio Nitti. Since the fall from power of Signor Nitti, in June 1920, the two eminent politicians have been adversaries.

The fusion of the Democratic forces has been contemplated for a long time, but all efforts have been fruitless. A new attempt is now being made especially in view of the possibility of early general elections, and some friends of Signor Giolitti and Nitti are striving to reconcile the rival leaders. The chief motive which is adduced for the reunion of the Democratic forces is the ever-growing apprehension that the Populists and the Socialists might in the near future join forces and thus form an anti-Democratic government.

Unity May Come
The Democrats are carrying on a strong campaign throughout the country for the amendment of the existing electoral laws. The adoption of proportional representation has not proved to be the most appropriate system of election in Italy where political parties are so numerous and, with very few exceptions, badly organized. Indeed, it is generally admitted that the Democrats lost much of their former prestige on account of their unpreparedness in meeting the sudden change of the electoral laws.

The advantages which the Democrats would gain by union are manifold. They would form a working majority on which an administration could work, without the danger of being defeated by sudden maneuvers. Internal peace could be easily assured by the strict and impartial application of law. The economic reconstruction of the country could then be easily worked out. Italy's foreign policy would gain a stability which it has missed in these eventful years. The forthcoming congress at Naples, where the Democrats will take their final decisions, will therefore mark an important new era in Italian political history.

NEW ZEALAND
WILL SAVE TREES
Floods Threatened by Rapid
Deforestation in Mountains
AUCKLAND, N. Z., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—This year's report of the Forestry Department of the New Zealand Government is probably the most interesting that has been issued. A grave neglect of afforestation for the preservation in New Zealand caused the reorganization of the department in recent years under a Canadian expert, Capt. Mackintosh Ellis. Although New Zealand is only 60 years old, and was one of the most magnificently endowed countries on earth in respect to forests, reckless waste and neglect have brought the end of timber resources in sight, and produced serious geographical changes.

The report of the department this year calls attention to the necessity for calling an immediate halt in the indiscriminate attacks being made on the forests of the Dominion, especially the mountains, where the trees break the rainfall and allow the water to soak into the earth instead of rushing down the mountain sides in torrents.

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The report of the department this year calls attention to the necessity for calling an immediate halt in the indiscriminate attacks being made on the forests of the Dominion, especially the mountains, where the trees break the rainfall and allow the water to soak into the earth instead of rushing down the mountain sides in torrents.

The surest known way to produce floods, the statement runs, is to see that all rainfall runs over steep surfaces without having an opportunity to sink into the soil. This holds good in every part of the globe, and has an exact parallel in the case of New Zealand main rivers. An investigation into flood statistics in the North Island over a period of years shows that this menace is increasing steadily and that New Zealand is rapidly approaching a stage when pavilable rivers will be no longer useful as such, but will alter greater terror to the settlers of the interior because of the danger of serious depletion of water supply and disastrous torrents sweeping everything before them. If this matter is neglected a little longer, the Wanganui and Waikato rivers will become unmanageable, and will yearly become a greater terror to the settlers of the plains and coastal towns. The Wanganui River, it may be added, is one of the principal scenic attractions of the Dominion.

Some progress, however, has been made. Large areas have been dedicated as state forests. The forest service and private enterprises, helped by the service, planted 100,000 trees during the year. Fifty per cent of forest inventory was completed, and valuable investigation made into the relations between settlement, water conservation and stream flow. Much forest land has been found to be unfitted for settlement.

AGITATION IN EUROPE EXISTS
OVER THE EIGHT-HOUR DAYInternational Workers Resisting Increasing Number of
Hours—British Farmers Take Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The one-day strike of the French seamen and the agitation among the French railwaymen are the latest manifestations of unrest caused by the campaign against the 48-hour week. This campaign continues to gain in intensity, and there are signs that it is likely to be revived in some countries and industries where it was not pressed last year when the workers made a show of resisting any lengthening of the working week. In the British textile and agricultural industries, for instance, the question is again coming to the front.

In France the Government showed itself reluctant for a long time to revise its eight-hour day legislation, although ministers openly expressed sympathy with the bodies of employers who were demanding a modification. Constant pressure of the shipowners and the difficulty of working the railways except at a heavy loss have at last, however, caused the Government to act. The law of 1919, providing for an eight-hour day for seamen, has been revoked, on the ground that the British Government has consistently refused to adopt the eight-hour day for seamen by law. Although the men have made a spectacular protest by stopping work for 23 hours, there is little prospect of effective resistance to the change.

Railway Unions Split
The railwaymen are also too weakened by internal strife and the split of the unions to maintain their eight-hour day in face of the Government decree which provides that overtime without pay may be given up to 300 hours a year. This, of course, is equivalent to the establishment of a nine-hour day, as there is no doubt that the companies working the French lines will take the fullest advantage of the new powers conferred on them.

It will thus be seen that everywhere on the Continent the attempt to maintain a rigid adherence to an eight-hour day working of industry is gradually breaking down. The plea of the employers for modifications, either in regard to overtime or to an extension of hours where the circumstances can be held to be exceptional, is based on the argument that the limitation of hours has greatly increased the cost of production, so that when a revision is decreed in one country the demand

for it by the competing employers in other countries is at once strengthened.

Various movements are on foot in Germany with the object of altering the law so that when employers and workmen agree mutually that the working week shall be extended the agreement may be put into operation. In Switzerland, Holland, and one or two other countries, this has already become the practice, and it is one reason why the Lancashire cotton employers are again suggesting that unless they can prevail on the operatives to agree to an extended working week they will be unable to compete with the countries where a revision has been made.

The present attitude of the operatives is one of strong hostility to a change, but it is doubtful to what extent they would carry resistance if the employers pressed their claim.

The British farmers in some counties are attempting to break down the shorter-hours régime by demanding a drastic reduction in wages, and then offering to maintain the present wages if hours are extended by four or six a week. Negotiations on this basis have just begun in one or two counties, and, in view of the weakness of the laborers, owing to unemployment and the inability of their union to withstand the strain of a big strike, it looks as though further concessions will have to be made. The determination of the farmers to enforce either reductions in wages or the extension of hours has been increased by the slump in prices recently. They are offered so little for potatoes, for instance, that it will hardly pay to have them removed from the ground in some districts. One farmer known to the writer has just been offered 30 shillings a ton if he will carry carriage to Covent Garden, and in view of these conditions, the farmers declare that they cannot maintain the present wages and hours of the laborers.

NEW YORK SHIPPING SERVICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A branch of the International Shipping Service Federation, known to the writer as the New York State laws. This co-operative organization, operating in several ports, combines the services of ship repair plants, stevedores, bunkering firms and chandlers to meet immediate needs of vessels in port.

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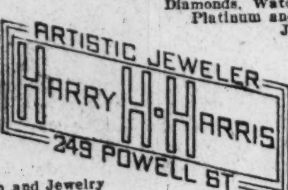
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Old Pass By and the New Are Received in Judgment

New York, Oct. 21. WITHIN a few blocks of each other shows. In the Howard Young Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, the Potter Palmer collection, paintings bought in the 80s and 90s. In the Anderson Galleries, on Park Avenue, the first exhibition of the Salons of America, a big name for a small group of revolutionists which have separated themselves from the revolutionary independents. The old, and the newest of the new.

On the top floor of the Anderson Galleries, spacious and well lighted, is brightness, gaiety. On every wall cheerful coloring in big splashes, novel designs, unaccustomed subjects. Here is a pattern of skyscrapers thrusting their rigid fingers to the sky; here a blooming of bulbous heads, there a hall room of figures that might be dolls cut from colored paper. Scattered about a few futurist cut-up puzzles awaiting solution and looking quite harmless and innocent in this gay company.

Yes, from the entrance doorway at least, it's all very attractive and very fresh and very youthful. The newest modes in art. As welcome to the eye as a group of brightly dressed children playing in a summer park. But if the children are a welcome sight, their games would soon bore. And to circle the walls of America is to discover after all little maturity and richness of thought behind the exuberance. The paintings are for the most part but echoes and re-echoes of the revolutionary artisms that astonished so successfully with their novelty some years ago. That some of us praised then, suspecting the first intangible rays of a new revelation. But each succeeding year they have but repeated their gestures, and sounded their flourishes in vain, like heralds without a king.

The isms—cubism, futurism, and all the motley crew—served but one purpose after all. They brought a drifting art and emphasis on form for form's sake. You, seeing on one of those strange canvases, houses like colored cubes and trees like Noah's Ark cones of green wood, may have laughed. But when you went out of the exhibition you noticed, for the first time in years, perhaps, just what shapes houses and trees take. Perhaps, even for a day or so after that fresh stirring of your sense of form, you kept on noticing your surroundings anew. That dish of oranges upon the table became less of fruit and dish and more of lovely orange globes rising from a half moon of glistening blue; that branch against the window became less of branch and more of intricate, always harmonious patterning of green hand-like shapes. Then you woke up of a morning that would make a handsome tapestry or rug and even an embroidered dolly. But the morning after old associations got the better of this transient sense for form and the oranges were something to be eaten, from S. S. Smith's, at 5 cents each, which was too high, especially as two of them were more than ripe. And the branch shut off your view of the weather vane on the Thompson's stable, which you could see so plainly in the winter.

But what had happened momentarily to you and to countless others in this feeling way had hap-

pened to most artists with more lasting effect. For to them it was not an elementary lesson taught, but an elementary lesson recalled. All art—though you may never need to know it to enjoy a picture—is founded chiefly on just that, the appreciation of form. It stands for structure, for interpretation, for relationship and rhythm—all that makes a real work of art universally understandable regardless of time or country.

Yes, the isms did that and art, happily, can never be quite the same again. But these first revolutionists who saw the dangers—the mist of sentimentality and the endless thicket of detailed description which beset the path of art—have not themselves become leaders in other directions, save by inference. Exuberance was theirs and courage. That has been evident. But instead of new vision they have but given us strange worlds of their own imaginings, empty, distorted worlds. What then was lacking in these men? Let us go to the Potter Palmer show.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was not one of the wealthy who commission a dealer to buy a couple of dozen paintings by the best men. Her taste was excellent. She knew. And she gradually built up a wonderful collection, perhaps 200 canvases in all, some in her Paris home, some in Chicago, of great beauty and worth. These few paintings on the walls of the Howard Young Gallery indicate their charm, Inness, Diaz, Daubigny, Casin, De Forest Brush, early Monets. Beauty and worth, indeed.

How different the atmosphere from the Anderson show. A dim room hung in brown velvet, soft lights over each picture, soft rugs and chairs. One speaks in a low tone and moves reverently. And appropriately so. For this is great art produced by men who themselves spoke softly and moved reverently through life.

But aren't these canvases, I hear you say, a bit old-fashioned. I know what you mean. The colors are not very gay, nor fresh. In fact I grant you they seem dim and brown in comparison with modern work. But remember that these were the first men, most of them, to venture out of the studios, out of the artificial conventions of the 70's, to paint nature from life, as it were. And their slowly awakening thought gave them slowly awakening eyes.

But if I write you a poem in brown ink or green, do you care so much which? And these men were writing wonderful poems in the best ink their hands afforded them. Today, with a half hundred inks on the market, there is no one doing as well.

Look on this rich October sunset of Inness flooding a forest with its dusky glow. On these pale moors of Casin where white birds fly across a lonely sky find only a white cloudlet for company and where near-by bathers, dim in the half light, seem but half imagined nymphs. On this Daubigny where soft creeps the morning of early spring across a woodland glade; on this little moor of Casin where shines the white peace of the day's end over the countryside. Yes, they are poems, or rather hymns, acclaiming the beauty which is in the earth yet not of it. Reverent hymns—and there we come upon the quality for lack of which the Salons of America were as nothing: Humility.

G. S. L.



Pencil Sketch of the Poet John Keats
Made in 1820 by His Friend, Charles Brown, and Sent to Sir Sidney Colvin by Brown's Granddaughter in New Zealand

On a New Portrait of Keats

By SIR SIDNEY COLVIN

THE portrait of Keats, of which we print a reproduction today, and the existence of which has only quite lately been brought to public knowledge, gives a view of him radically different both in pose and sentiment from any of those previously current. Of few poets do so many likenesses by skilled hands exist. The reason is partly that so much of his short career was passed in the intimacy of a circle of artists, chief among them his seniors, Haydon and Hilton and his contemporaries, Joseph Severn, and partly that the rare beauty and animation of his countenance made him so attractive a subject for their brush or pencil. Among the portraits familiar to readers as being preserved in public galleries or by reproductions in editions and biographies, a considerable proportion, it is true, are posthumous; but this scarcely affects their value, inasmuch as the intensity and vitality of the poet were such as caused his features and their expressions to remain stamped indelibly on the memories of all who knew him.

Verbal portraits in abundance exist to supplement and animate these works of the brush or pencil; and the imagination, and enable us to call up the image of the shapely head set off by thickly clustering and gold-brown hair, and carried generally with an eager upward and forward thrust from the shoulders, sometimes with a defiant backward toss; the forehead rather sloping and not high, but broad and strong; the brows well arched above hazel-brown, liquid-fashing eyes, "like the eyes of a wild gipsy-maid in color, set in the face of a young god," as Severn calls them.

The most universally known of the several types of portrait has been the full-face miniature by Severn, seated with the forward-leaning attitude, the rapturous upward-looking eyes, and the upstanding, richly waving hair; this was copied many times by the artist himself, and served as the basis of the life-sized oil portrait posthumously painted by Hilton which now represents the poet in the London national portrait gallery. The chalk drawing in three-quarter face done by Hilton himself and used in the 1840 edition of the "Poems" and in the 1867 edition of Lord Houghton's "Life" is probably the next best-known specimen, but both by its peaky forms and trivial expression is at variance with all our other evidences.

The poet's profile also is very well known both from the silhouette with the energetic upward toss of the head cut by Edouard in 1819 and frequently reproduced (e.g., in Sharp's "Life and Letters of Joseph Severn"), from the chalk drawing (disappointingly weak) in expression as it is, prefixed to Leigh Hunt's "Lord Byron and his Contemporaries"; and from various drawings done by Haydon in his bold, slanting, effective but quite unsuitable manner (the best version is that figured in his "Correspondence and Table Talk," Vol. II, frontispiece). Several of the above are reproduced in Bixton Forman's collected edition of the poet's works.

The hitherto unknown portrait which now, as I have said, furnishes us with a view of Keats' head seen in a different mood and at a different angle from any with which we have been familiar, comes from New Zealand and belongs to a grandchild of his intimate friend and ever loyal and genial companion, Charles Brown, who emigrated thither, as is well known, in 1840. We know, from the specimen of Keats' handwriting reproduced in Haydon's "Correspondence" above-quoted (page 16) and figuring Haydon's head from several points of view, that the poet was a tolerably expert amateur draughtsman in pen and ink.

We know also, from Keats' own let-

ters, that he and Brown were friendly and laughing rivals in the art, and practiced it together in the Isle of Wight during the summer of 1819. "The Art of Poetry," he writes, "is not sufficient for us, and if we get on in that as well as we do in painting, we shall by next winter crush the reviews and the Royal Academy. Indeed, if Brown would take a little of my advice, he could not fail to be the first painter of his day. The other day he was sketching Shanklin Church, and as I saw how the business was going on, I challenged him to a trial of skill—he lent me Pencil and Paper—we kept the sketches to contend for the Prize of the Gallery."

Of Brown's own skill posterity had hitherto had no opportunity of judging. In permitting the publication of this portrait of Keats, which the owner knows from family tradition to have been sketched in the Isle of Wight, in the very days when the above-quoted words of Keats were written, we give us an opportunity of judging that skill for the first time, and of judging it as exercised on a subject of inexhaustible interest.

In the form of the hand on which the head rests there is a certain clumsiness whether due to the draftsman or the sitter. But the head itself is drawn with real ability and nobility of character. The richly curling or waving hair, as to which all accounts are agreed, instead of standing up from the forehead as in the Severn portraits, falls over and partly covers it. The eyelid droops slightly, but the drawing of the eye is made somewhat to suggest latent possibilities both of humor and fire. In its difference from the well-known likenesses, to say the least, it is a new record of Keats' features by his most intimate friend in a form of extraordinary interest.

An innovation in the method of selecting exhibits for the forthcoming show of American paintings and sculpture to be held at the Art Institute of Chicago, from Nov. 2 to Dec. 15, was made this year. Instead of an ordinary meeting in Chicago, there will be an auxiliary gallery, the Chicago Art Association, at the regular Art Association, H. Dudley Murphy and George Sotter, which will all in New York. This will enable many more pictures of the east to have their work shown upon without going to the trouble of shipping to Chicago. The Chicago Art Association, which was organized last Thursday for the first time, will include examples of every branch of industrial art.

Announcement is made from the John Levy Gallery, New York, of the sale of George Fuller's "Ballad of the Poet," painted in 1881, to a New York collector.

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Rogelio Yrurtia, Argentine Sculptor

THE Argentine sculptor, Rogelio Yrurtia, is the subject of two articles in a recent issue of *Nosotros*, the ably edited and alert monthly of the intellectuals of Buenos Aires. That sculptors, no less than prophets, are not without honor save in their own countries, is proved for the thousandth time by the tale of Yrurtia; as long ago as 1903 he was recognized by such leading French authorities as Camille Maclair and Charles Mauriac, for his group "Las Pecedoras" exhibited in the Salon des Artistes Français. Even the severe Mécène of France said of him then: "Señor Rogelio Yrurtia should be reckoned among the few sculptors of our time."

Later a few Spanish Americans of insight came to appreciate his labors—men such as the noted poets Rubén Darío and Leopoldo Lugones—and they gave him the aid of appreciative articles. Darío, indeed, who possessed a genuinely critical flair for budding genius, very early saw in Yrurtia a solid, ripe talent.

"He began his studies in Buenos Aires," wrote the famous Nicaraguan poet, "he has made the visit to Italy that is indispensable for every artist, and then he came to Paris with a pension from his Government. Of a retiring nature, he had lived in constant dedication to his art. . . and none of the flatteries and temptations of this abode of pleasure has diverted Yrurtia from his meditation and his dreaming; he is defended by continual labor and discreet solitude. His education is not extensive, but it is solid. He does not aim to produce literature in marble or bronze. He has, simply and humanly, embodied the problem of life. Like Constantin Meunier, he has been moved by toil; and like Rodin, whom he admires, by love. He has seen discreetly, without the magnifying glasses of prejudice nor academic spectacles. . . Although he has his preferences, he does not see why he should subject himself to the yoke of the masters."

It is largely owing to Yrurtia's independence, and his fidelity to artistic ideals, that his popularity has been the matter of such delay in his native country. He does not make the slightest concession to intellectualism; he explains Señor Chiappori, nor to the merely decorative pretensions of the masses. As to the influence of Rodin, while it is present, it is not a determining factor; the two men possess an entirely different ethics. Yrurtia harks back to the Greek classics, perhaps through the work of the great Frenchman.

Another reason for Yrurtia's slow rise to South American fame is his own slowness in completing his compositions. The occasion of the present homage in the South American press is his group, "Canto al Trabajo" ("Song to Labor"), which, when first commissioned in 1907, was known as "Triunfo del Trabajo" ("The Triumph of Labor"). It is a striking work, viewed by those who have followed Yrurtia from the beginnings as perhaps his masterpiece. In his work, explains Chiappori, it is not so much the battle of man against life's hostility that is represented, as the process of his social advancement. The sculptor "has symbolized plasticity, and with marvelous art, the heroic poem of 'Effort and Progress.' This is no mere propaganda in marble or bronze; it is a view of labor that takes in all human striving.

The praise of Arturo Lagorio, in the

same issue of *Nosotros*, is no less warm. Yrurtia's labors, in his opinion, "create an epoch in our artistic history, and place our country among the greatest centers of sculpture."

"Nor are we overlooking Eugenio Barón, with his remarkable 'Memento to Dante,' nor Ivan Mestrovich, nor Rodin himself."

Federation of Arts
Traveling Exhibit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Traveling exhibitions conducted by the American Federation of Arts will be more varied and extensive this season than in any previous year. Among those already arranged, and which are particularly planned for the smaller cities and towns, are the following:

Works by members of the New York Society of Painters, comprising about 50 smaller canvases by Albert Groll, Alethea Platt, Edward H. Pratt, Jane Peterson, Frank Bicknell, Francis C. Jones, F. Ballard Williams and others.

Paintings lent by the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Twenty-one portraits of leaders in the World War, which are to become the nucleus of a national portrait gallery at Washington.

From the American Academy at Rome, paintings, drawings, small bronzes and designs by Rome fellow-ship men, both in residence and returned.

Forty-nine paintings of moderate size, representing tendencies which characterize the American school, and including works by Howard Russell Butler, Charles C. Curran, Charles Hodges Easton, Frederick C. Frieseke, Chauncey F. Ryder, Gardner Symons, Cullen Yates and others.

Thirty-six paintings selected from last year's National Academy show, including works by Colin Campbell Cooper, E. W. Redfield, Leonard Ochtmann, Everett L. Warner, Frederick J. Waugh and others.

Sixty paintings, miniatures and small bronzes by members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

Paintings by members of the Taos Colony and by other western artists. Sixty works by members of the Society of Animal Painters and Sculptors, among whom are Edward C. Volker, Carleton Wiggins, Henry Poore, Charles Livingston Bull, E. Philmore Proctor and Eli Harvey.

Forty landscapes, marines, figures, still-life and genre subjects by Charles Bittiger, Ben Foster, F. Luis Mora, Robert Vonnoh and others. Flower pictures in oil and water color selected from recent national exhibitions.

Paintings of ships along the New England coast, including works by George L. Noyes, Hayley Lever, Felice Waldo Howell, William S. Davis, Harry Neyland and Clifford W. Ashley. One hundred works by southern painters, selected from the exhibition of last May in Memphis, and pictures of old Charleston houses and other scenes in the south by Alice R. Huger Smith.

Susan Ricker Knox's pictures of immigrants painted at Ellis Island. Eighty works from the first combined display of the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club.

Pictures from the last annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Water Color Club.

New York Art Center Has Anniversary Show

New York, Oct. 18
Special from Monitor Bureau

THE SEVEN organizations comprising the Art Center, working together to bring into closer contact the artist and the applied arts, are celebrating their first year of activity by beginning their second with an exhibition of "Art Together" sort, which illustrates the wide scope of the Center and fills the many galleries to overflowing. Taking part are the Art Directors Club, The American Institute of Graphic Arts, The Art Alliance of America, The New York Society of Craftsman, The Pictorial Photographers of America, The Society of Illustrators, and the Stowaways.

The Art Alliance was the nucleus of the Art Center, and the other organizations joined forces to maintain a home where adequate galleries and club rooms could be had. The Art Alliance is an association of workers in art and consumers of art—artists, educators, and public-spirited men and women. It serves as a connecting link between producers and consumers of art in every field. Its aim is to bring the artists and craftsmen into personal touch with purchasers of art work and to be of direct and practical service to the industries requiring the services of designers and specialists in the arts.

In common with other parts of this Center, the Art Alliance believes that the art of today, primarily a social era, will be found in our homes, our shops, our cities, our clothes, our gardens, in all our personal belongings, since art is a universal quality created in response to man's needs. In the manufacture of every product, art is playing an increasing part, from the design and color of the goods themselves, their cartons, containers, labels, and printing, to the arrangement in shop windows and in advertising. The practical knowledge of art will mean dollars and cents to the man who understands the fine points in such matters; the Art Center is designed to supply just such valuable co-operation.

The largest exhibition is that of the Art Directors Club, which is duplicating the success of last year, when they held their first show of advertising art. The Art Directors Club is not, as might be supposed, a group concerned with the destinies of museums and galleries, but is an or-

ganized body of men who direct the amalgamation of art and advertising, whose business it is to fuse the various elements of commercial art into an ever finer whole, to counsel the buying, selling, and creation of the artistic elements of what has become an industry of great magnitude. The club is ambitious, and in two years of its existence has established a standard work of reference for the advertising world by reproducing in its "Annual of Advertising Art" all the pictures in last year's exhibition. A similar one will contain the work in the present show.

A departure in this exhibition is the showing, with each original painting or drawing, of the complete proof of the advertisement in which it was reproduced, demonstrating its worthiness not so much as an art expression but as a commercial tool. The skill shown by engraver and printer is thus brought out and helps the artist see within what bounds he must work; the practical aspect of the art director's collaboration is also emphasized. It is evident, at every turn, that a higher and ever higher standard is being raised in advertising and printing. Color reproduction has given an impetus to the artist, who can go ahead, confident that his most subtle effects will be accurately multiplied.

Therefore are such artists as Edmund Dulac, Maxfield Parrish, E. L. Blumenschein, Willy Pogany, Sidney Dickinson, and Harvey Dunn to be found here bringing their distinctive touch to matters commercial. Established illustrators, familiar to all through their eloquent advocacy of the thousand and one things which play a part in daily living, are to be studied through their original work. J. C. Leyendecker, whose style and appositeness are already classic; May Wilson Prentiss, always in a vein of delightfully deft nature; Guido and Lawrence Ross, distinguished artists in black and white, carrying on the Italian grand manner; the Reeses, Helen Dryden, Mary McKinnon and John Held, Jr., purveyors of the smart and up-to-date; Wallace Morgan, Ralph Barton, and a host of others whose touch is easily recognized, fill these galleries with happy, colorful personages of publicity. It is very good fun to recognize so many friends among the comestibles and commodities gathered here by proxy.

There are many individual demonstrations of fine painting to be enjoyed. A transcription of the Fantes-

tic Symphony of Berlioz by Harvey Dunn is a stirring concept of the composer, standing amidst the whirling figures conjured up by his mighty music. Another musical interpretation is of the Indian Suite of MacDowell by E. L. Blumenschein combining in a striking ensemble the many scenes of Indian life which are depicted in the score. Four water colors by Edmund Dulac are exquisite fantasies done in his lightest and most decorative vein. William L. Dodge has a spirited canvas of a full-figured ship on the high seas, blue waters and white sails; and a spanking breeze. Leon Gordon's groups of sporting folk are brushed in with a sure and easy gesture, are atmospheric and decorative. Many still-life studies are replete with truthful and searching observation, often with rare beauty.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts exhibits the recent work of its members in the many methods of modern reproduction by which a painting or the written word may be multiplied for all mankind. The excellence of the finished lithographs, whereby an accurate facsimile is secured of the subtlest details of painter's art, are amazingly fine. The exhibit of fine printing, type, and books proclaims the same high standards; examples of the work of Benjamin Sherbow (1878-1922) and Frederic W. Gowdy, illustrate the finest phases of the printers' art. The Society of Illustrators show the work of their handicraft school in a varied group of pottery, batik, weaving, jewelry, etc. The Co-operative Gallery is showing a collection of Toender lace from Denmark which originated more than 400 years ago and is being revived under the guidance of the Queen of Denmark; this beautiful lace is now being made by 150 young girls who are receiving their instruction from the last few women who still know the processes.

The Art Alliance has a large group of paintings; some of the exhibiting members are Mary Foote, Constance Curtis, Ellen Macaulay, E. Buffington, and E. W. Otis. The Society of Illustrators likewise fills a gallery with interesting work by such well-known men as C. D. Gibson, J. M. Flagg, Tony Sarg, Ethel Plummer, and H. R. Balingier. Especial mention must be made of the fine paintings by Dean Cornwell, for the skill and sentiment displayed in good measure. The Stowaways are repeating their successful exhibition of last spring. The Pictorial Photographers of America are making a strong showing, many of their plates combining the finest qualities of modern photography with the necessities of adorning an advertisement. Design is being stressed among the younger members who reveal the unsuspected beauty in the humblest objects when manipulated by the artist. Plates by Bernard S. Horn and Margaret Watkins are highly original in the point of view presented; Jerry Drew, Henry H. Moore, Dr. Charles Gieger, and F. C. Outerbridge Jr. prove once more that things are not always as they seem, since the truthfully camera in their skilled hands has yielded impressions of familiar scenes in new beauty.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of miniatures, under the joint management of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, will be held in the galleries of the academy from Nov. 5 to Sunday, Dec. 10, inclusive. A prize of \$200, known as the Philadelphia Water Color Prize, is offered this year by friends of water color painting. The Beck Prize of \$100 and the Dana Water Color Medal will also be awarded.

THE HOME FORUM

Autumn in Gardening Street

WE ARE all treasuring and conserving the last fruits of our gardens, which seem to us even more alluring and delectable than the first fruits. These nippy nights have brought out the most extraordinary display of ancent coats and garments, rugs, and comfortable. As I stood on the back steps this morning, and looked to right and left, along our expanse of backyard gardens it was as if a company of gypsies had elected to spend the night there. And being not yet quite thoroughly awake, I half expected to see a frowzy black head peering from under a shaggy greatcoat, or meet a pair of bright, bold eyes peeping over the edge of this or that gayer coverlet. But nothing of the sort happened, somewhat to my drowsy disappointment. I made my way meditatively to the canteloupe bed, selected three russet-netted golden-buff globes, that had defied the night's frostiness beneath a coat of many colors, picked a half-dozen tomatoes from under a house jacket which had long been denied me, and hastened in.

The reason this colorful sartorial display was a morning surprise to me was because it was devised after dark, when there had been energetic and hasty searchings in attics and garrets, the collecting of brickbats and flatirons—for the wind might rise, and carry our precious protective furniture into strange streets—and in the fitful gleams of infrequent alley lights our feat of garden preservation was performed.

Afterward everybody scurried in and had hot chocolate. Bagster and Mrs. Bagster accepted our invitation to join us in this post-expeditionary banquet. Bagster brought with him a half-dozen deep-red roses, the last from his great overblooming bush at the foot of his lot. He shared with us, and then sat holding the remaining three in one hand, his chocolate cup in the other, and balancing a plate of cake and crackers on his knees. He simply could not lay those roses down! And as he gazed at them I knew that he had not the slightest notion that he was eating or drinking. And he is a man in a bank, handling, rustling, scentless papers, and dry, black figures! What a Luther Burbank he would have made! While I was thinking this, and drinking chocolate, Bagster broke out about the reclaiming of waste lands—the marvelous means by which the desert had been made to blossom like the rose. It is a fascinating subject—the setting free of fine possibilities in anything, anywhere.

After breakfast I strolled out to the backyard again, to help Dick fold and take in the rugs and draperies. Hopgood and little Bob were in their usual bent upon the same task, though Hopgood had little to cover, as his

crops were mainly sensible, sturdy things that got ahead of the frosts.

His little daughter, the viola wonder, was practising by her window over the garden. As he lifted a long gray sweater from a tomato vine I heard his "Wheow!" and looked over the fence. A great Ajax butterfly was clinging to the under side of the sweater. The sun touched it, and it spread its gorgeous wings, slowly, then moved them up and down a few times, as if to be sure that they were awake, and then—it was in the air, above our heads! It poised, rose, came down, circled, and then flew in at the sunny open window and settled on the little violinist's bright head. She, absorbed in her work, played on, never noticing her fairy visitor. Hop-

good and Bob and I watched, spell-bound—though I watched, mostly, Hopgood's square, grim-faced face, lighted by something more than the morning sunshine. That little daughter in his link with the things that are not of the earth, earthy. Suddenly we heard the clang of our car at the corner below our stop. We had only about three-quarters of a minute to dash into the house, hunch into our coats, grab hats and bags, and sprint for that car. We made it! And when we tumbled into our seats the illumination had not faded from my neighbor's face. And he did not talk much on the way into town.

We've been putting in fall bulbs the past week or so. Tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, lilies—every year they push a little farther into the freehold of the vegetables. Wonderful—the power of that questing energy, to push up,

after the long, cold months of winter, through the dark, chilly earth! The catalogue directions give four to five inches as the proper depth for hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, and the like. But I have always planted mine nearer eight inches, and they came through the best of any on the street after that bare-rooted winter a few years ago. A friend motoring down through Maine, late in the spring, a few years ago, came upon a glory of Pott's Narcissus at the end of an old deserted farmhouse, and, starting to appropriate a few for his home garden, using his hands and a number of motor-tinkering tools—aimed gave up the undertaking, before he finally reached the bulbs, at least fifteen inches below the surface of ash, loam, dust, dead leaves, broken china, acorn cups, and other debris. Bagster loves that story. "The brave little

beings!" he murmurs softly. "Yes, game little sports!" I agree. He looks grumpy, but he knows that my heart is as his heart, so I escape reproof.

Harker came over the other morning with a basket of sweet corn from the rows I planted after some of the crops were gone by in his garden when I was taking care of it, while he and Mrs. Harker were away at their Boys' Camp. Talk about bread upon the waters! This was its apotheosis! "And there's plenty more where that came from, if I don't get wrong about the weather some night, and omit to put up the corn," he said, and two tent-cloths over them just do the business. "It's ten times worth the trouble!" Thus Harker. He is certainly all right about corn, and nearly always coincides with mine. M. L. U.

Overcoming Weariness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has long been prone to entertain the belief in weariness as a necessary condition of human experience. From heavy toil, from mental stress, from continued attention to the demands of life in many directions, and especially from the belief of advancing years, there seems to result a sense of weariness from which release is sought; and yet, apparently, mortals are reluctant to seek, or to accept, a remedy outside of what agrees with their preconceived notions of existence as material, as originating in and sustained by matter.

Long ago, the prophet Isaiah inquired of tired humanity, "Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary?" and he insisted that the Lord "giveth power to the faint," so that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Yet, despite this definite assurance, mankind, failing to grasp the facts of being,—perfect God and perfect man, sustained and maintained by Him,—has gone its restless way, following the treadmill of human beliefs, conceiving matter to be substance, the source and sustainer of life; and the "weariness of the flesh" has come to be a commonly accepted condition of human existence. Thus burdened humanity runs its weary round until relief seems a necessity to be purchased at any cost; and "man's extremity" becomes "God's opportunity."

Paul wrote to the Galatians, "Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Here, obviously, is both admonition and promise. That weariness need not arise from well doing is clearly Paul's thought; and the promise as to the result is plain, if we "faint not," that is, if we do not yield to the claims of the flesh which, because not based upon divine Truth, may fail,—that is, faint. Well doing, then, is the safeguard.

Students of Christian Science learn that the sense of weariness is no less a false belief to be overcome than any other erroneous mental condition; and they learn that, continuing in well doing,—that is, in doing good,—by reflecting Life, Truth, and Love, man is never weary. Mrs. Eddy points out how persons have been enabled to undergo prolonged labor in the service of mankind without fatigue; and she states her explanation in concise terms in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 217): "The scientific and permanent remedy for fatigue is to learn the power of Mind over the body or any illusion of physical weariness; and so destroy this illusion, for matter cannot be weary and heavy-laden."

Humanity, ignorant of the facts of science, Masolino was the master of Masaccio who worked with him in the Brancacci chapel: the easel paintings of the latter are very few in number and it is a matter for supreme congratulation that one of them was recently acquired by the trustees of the National Gallery.

The rapidity with which Florentine art had moved along the new lines may be gauged by a study of the brothers Orcagna, of whom Andrea was in some respects the greatest of the Florentines after Giotto; like so many of the Tuscan painters, his activities were not confined to one form of art, as the splendid mosaics at Orvieto and the tabernacle in Or San Michele in Florence testify. There is only one painting certainly from his hand, an altar-piece in Sta. Maria Novella in Florence; the frescoes in that church being probably by his brother Nardo, an artist scarcely his inferior. But probably of all the early Florentines, Fra Angelico will prove as attractive as any: he is indeed one of its most lovable characters. His works fortunately are numerous and widely scattered; but they abound in Florence, and nowhere is the delicacy and refinement of his art more manifest than in the frescoes of the Dominican friary of St. Mark, the convento di San Marco, in Florence. Of Fra Angelico, the gifted Benozzo Gozzoli was a follower and assistant, and his works, which are well distributed, should not be neglected.

Another illustrious Florentine, Paolo Uccello, has always been highly appreciated by those who admire the greatest in art. He was a scientific painter; Constable spoke of him as being "either the inventor of the perspective of parallel perspective." His greatest work, the "Rout of St. Romano," is in the National Gallery; though it is nearly matched by other paintings of the same subject treated differently in the Louvre and the Uffizi. Florence is so crowded with great men that selection is a matter of difficulty; most of them must be left unmentioned, but the name at least must be recorded of Uccello's great contemporary, Andrea del Castagno, a virile artist.

We are now well into the fifteenth century, and it is hard not to linger over Fra Filippo Lippi, Filippino, his son, Botticelli and the rest who would take us on to the mighty Michelangelo and the sixteenth century.—Percy Moore Turner, in "Appreciation of Painting."

Eternal Truth

Think not the faith by which the just shall live is a dead creed, a map correct of heaven. Far less a feeling, fond and fugitive, A thoughtless gift, withdrawn as soon as given. It is an affirmation and an act That bids eternal truth be present fact. —Hartley Coleridge.



New Bridge, Dartmoor, by Tom Mostyn

Reproduced by permission of the Fine Art Society, London.

Old-Time Games and Songs

The chimes of fantasy are built out of the ordinary workaday material which the child finds to hand. . . . We look back on other days; we see, within the world of history, through its changing ages, an inner world of rhyming, singing, dancing children. They dance and sing, they fill the evening streets, they are in a world of their own. . . .

"Oh! blithe is Harfeur's gathering gloam When mothers call the children home."

What games do they play, what are they singing? What rhymes do they sing in the Conqueror's Rout, in Plantagenet London, in Villon's Paris? Something after this sort, we suppose:—

"Marguerite de Paris, Pres-mol tes soulers gris Pour aller en Paradis."

Coming nearer to our own time, what was the world of street games within the great outside world of the Paris of the Revolution? . . . One likes to think of some shy old-world figure moving amid the scenes of the Terror, say, some frail, white-haired old man, a vendor of pink and green paper parrots. So we think the old games of knights and ladies and castles persisted. What were the street games of Charles Lamb's London? These were kind and whimsical, no doubt. Such rhymes, perhaps, as this:—

"As I was going to Strawberry Fair I met a maiden taking the air. Her eyes were blue and gold her hair. As she went on to Strawberry Fair."

The old-world rhyming games dealt with happy and pleasant things, with chiming bells, with ships that come sailing in, with dukes that ride in May, with children dancing around mulberry bushes. What a beautiful little poem is—

"London Bridge is broken down (My fair lady)."

So again is—

"Oranges and lemons, The bells of St. Clement's."

with its catalogue of the London bells. . . .

One would like to have a complete collection of the rhymes of the old-world children's games. We divine a whole realm of them in which the pilgrim comes from over-sea, and all the geese of Pottiers have marched on Angouleme, and the Princess in her pink silk gown walks up and down all day in a garden of picotees. . . . The good old country songs like "Oats and beans and barley grow" still survive, as do the counting-games like "One, two, buckle my shoe." This seems to show a certain play of fancy:—

"Sally go round the moon, Sally go round the sun, Sally go round the omnibus On a Sunday afternoon."

Something of the old feeling is in the rhyme:—

"I had a dolly dressed in green; I didn't like her, I gave her to the queen; The queen didn't like her, she gave her to the cat;

The cat didn't like her, because she wasn't fat."

Here are the fairy-tale atmosphere, the fairy-tale dramatic personae. The following, again, has all the ritual of a true rhyming game:—

"The farmer's in his den, He l-hedy ho! The farmer wants a wife, etc. The wife wants a child, etc. The nurse wants a dog, etc. We all pat the dog, etc."

This, which is no doubt an old one, is of the order of "The House That Jack Built" and the story of the old woman bringing her pig to market.

We have left no space to speak of the street games played with toys, tops, skipping ropes, hoops, marbles. These things have their seasons. This is still the case to some extent, even in London—though we are not surprised to hear that this is changing, and much more, in happier country places. They come like the flowers, they appear in the streets, unfailingly, at the right time, like cowslips in May or sweet peas in July. In the first lengthening days of the New Year come the whipping tops. Skipping ropes appear at Easter. The late autumn sees the coming in of hopscotch, and hoops and marbles come, in later still, at the beginning of winter. This probably follows a tradition centuries old. They say "the pictures" are killing street games. We hope not, but at any rate it is pleasant to think of the generations of children expressing themselves more or less beautifully, in this perfectly natural and unsophisticated way.—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays."

River Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down stream the misty fingers of the rain

All but obscure the hulls of anchored ships

Fresh from the ports along the Spanish Main

Whose haunted beaches our live fancy grips

On low wet winds the harbor signals drift

Their haunting gray, creeping through the mist

Flung as the faring steamers turn and shift

Far in the Kill von Kull, or Lower Bay

The slanting silver lines beat on the flows

Out where the channel walls are rolling free

And so our dream of dear adventure goes

From land-locked harbor to the open sea

Thomas J. Murray.

Sincerity

Suppose that the yacht should look at the man-of-war, as she moved down the bay with all her canvas set, and say, "How can I get such sails upon me as that great and noble ship has upon her?" Every man would say, "A yacht must sail like a yacht, a sloop like a sloop, a schooner like a schooner, a brig like a brig, and a ship like a ship. Each vessel must make the voyage with its own hull and sails, and not copy those of any other."—Henry Ward Beecher.

THE variety of England's landscape gives constant cause for comment. The somber, bleak expanse of Northumberland contrasted strongly with the pastoral parkland of Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. And there is not a great distance between these two extreme types of scenery. Devonshire, however, has within its boundaries the mist laden wastes of Dartmoor with their hard relentless lines, and some of the fairest, softest scenery to be found in these islands. A distinctive feature of this variety in English landscape is its effect upon English painters. The flat country of Norfolk produced a definite type of landscape drawings and painting which the Norwich school made its own. Newlyn in Cornwall has given rise to a distinct school known as the "Newlyn" school. Mr. John Nash is almost wholly occupied with the peculiar beauties of Buckinghamshire, while Mr. Tom Mostyn has found a source of inspiration in "Glorious Devon."

"The Shire of the Sea Kings" described as the playground of the West, not only attracts the painter of today but gave Michael Drayton and Thomas Pender of the seventeenth century Fulmer for lavish praise. The "self-containedness" of the men of Devon gave them plenty of scope for the enjoyment of life. Weaving their own wool, reaping their rich harvests, in their spare time they were merry over what Herrick, the poet parson of Dean Prior, terms their "nut brown mirth and russet wit," which took the form of a perpetual season round of morris-dances, shearing-feasts, harvest homes, mummeries and Christmas revelings.

It was from the harbors of Devon that hardy adventurers like Drake, Grenville, Raleigh, and Hawkins set out on the voyages of discovery which were to lay the foundations of a vast Empire across the seas. It was Devon that provided the best-equipped ships against the Spanish Armada. Today, Devonshire is known to most of us as the land of "Junket and cream" and even John Keats having pitched his tent at Teignmouth, wrote tuneful lines around this subject:

"For there's Bishop's Teign And King's Teign, And Coombe at the clear Teign-head When close by the stream You may have your cream All spread upon barley bread."

"Endymion" with its wonderful word pictures of scenery was finished at Teignmouth.

Dartmoor, known as the "land of the five rivers," as a whole conjuring up a bleak picture in the memory, is really threaded through with streams and valleys of luxuriant growth and beauty, and although "no true naturalist or lover of wild scenery ever visited Dartmoor without wishing to return to it," many of its smiling places like Holne (the birthplace of Charles Kingsley) and Ashburton, Buckfastleigh and New Bridge, entrance one with their sleepy sylvan aspect.

It is this last phase of Devonshire scenery which Mr. Tom Mostyn has taken for his own. It admirably suits his luxuriant technique. His large palette finds full scope in this type of scenery; and he gives a happy surprise to critic and art lover alike in recently showing pictures devoid of

his usual romantic extravagance; by excursions into the world of truer poetry which is nature's own when she is not viewed through obliquely worn spectacles. The picture of "New Bridge" is one of his best efforts in this new vein.

Florentine Primitives in Painting

The story of Italian painting is indeed a glorious one. To deal with it in its entirety we should . . . take the story of mural painting by way of Pompeii and the Roman catacombs to the ninth century, when we should find that painting had been gradually replaced by mosaic and that we must pass over the better part of three centuries before once more taking up the thread of our story. From the eleventh to the thirteenth century, Italian painting was Byzantine; and it was not till towards the end of the thirteenth century that Italian artists began to break away from Byzantine influence.

The beginning was made at Florence, and by common consent Florence holds the same position in regard to painting that Athens holds in regard to sculpture. Next after Florence in importance came Venice; but the two schools had very different aims. The Florentine painters sought for the perfection of form and perspective; the Venetian, as would be expected from its setting, worked out the problems of colour, and as colourists the Venetian painters remain unrivalled. There is a feature common to many Florentine artists which makes them stand out in the history of art—the protean character of their artistic activities; Giotto, for example, was an architect. . . .

One difficulty meets us at the outset and that is to determine even vaguely who are the artists who should be included in a list of Florentine primitives. Primitive art flows so easily and so naturally into renaissance that it is well-nigh impossible to make any consistent division; for can it not be said with truth that the Italian renaissance began in the thirteenth century with Giotto and Dante? But if a division must be made, perhaps the least unsatisfactory point would be the end of the fourteenth century.

The first step was taken by Cimabue. In his work he gave full scope to his creative impulse, regardless of all existing conventions; he produced a more flowing and less restricted freedom in composition. . . . But his greatest service to art was the discovery of Giotto. That Giotto surpassed his master was evident to his contemporaries, and the fact is noted by Dante:

Credette Cimabue nella pittura Tenere lo campo, ed ora ha Giotto il grido Sì che la fama di colui è oscura. Giotto's name will forever be associated with the Arena chapel in Padua, with Assisi, and with Santa Croce in Florence; but few paintings which can with certainty be attributed to him are found elsewhere. Half a century after . . . Giotto came the birth of another great man, Masolino, whose celebrated works are at Castiglione d'Olena, in the province of Como, and in the Brancacci chapel in the church of the Carmine in Flor-

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.75; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (In Greater Boston 3c.)

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remitting copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 "	2 cents	3 "
" 32 "	3 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DEA HEROLD OR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

ONE danger that is to be signaled in the return to the old diplomacy is the frank dropping of morality.

Morality in Diplomacy

When we hear, for example, that the question of payments by Germany to France—for it is France who almost alone expects payments—shall be treated as a purely economic matter and that it should be ascertained, by business men in a business way, precisely what is the capacity of Germany to pay, we cannot but agree. But, nevertheless, we also feel that it is wrong to ignore the moral character of this German debt and to endeavor to identify it with an ordinary commercial debt.

There is a sense in which there was far more justice, far more morality, in the indignant and perhaps unreasonable demands of France for reparation of the damage deliberately caused during the war. There is a distinct peril that in insisting too much on economic facts we should allow the higher conception of justice to escape.

Certainly we would not argue for the persistent prosecution of impossible aims, and we would see France and Germany settling down in amity. But we should remember, with all this talk of Gradgrind figures, and expert theories of money, that there does remain a moral obligation, and that it will be bad for the world to forget to keep conscience in international relations.

Probably a much more striking example of the return to a diplomacy without conscience, a diplomacy which reposes upon military force and material facts, is the treatment by the Allies of the Near East problem. In France those writers who have distinguished themselves as particular opponents of the Wilsonian aims—or, to go further back, the Gladstonian ideals—quite frankly advocated the doctrine of spoils to the victor.

Had Greece been strong enough to keep Smyrna and Thrace she could have kept them. If Turkey was strong enough to recover Smyrna, then she must have Thrace added unto her. There was no fanciful discussion about rights and wrongs. There was only the harsh enunciation of a fait accompli. Turkey had "made good." Turkey had "got away with it." These were—to use colloquial phrases—the cynical sentiments which were widely expressed, and all the "nonsense" about ideals and national aspirations, and Hellenic traditions, the protection of Christians against their fanatical enemy the Muhammadans, was swept aside as irrelevant.

Mustapha Kemal was glorified as the man who had revived the fighting morale of the Turks. He had conquered by force of arms and therefore was to be admired. The diplomacy of the Allies in the Near East was to be based upon military accomplishments. When the Turk was defeated the Allies deprived him of Thrace and Smyrna. When the Turk was triumphant the Allies gave him back Smyrna and Thrace. If the Greeks were among the victors of the war then they could make good their claims. But two years later when they met with reverse the Western powers calmly agreed that the lands which had been accorded them must be evacuated, since diplomacy had become an affair of the sword.

One searches in vain in this lamentable history for a spark of conscience, a faint trace of morality. Perhaps we should at least be glad that there is no hypocrisy about it, that the statesmen are perfectly candid and acknowledge the material and military basis of their diplomacy. But this is poor consolation. There is need for a revival of the religious sense in international policy, for without righteousness no world system can endure.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the fifteenth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Portland, Me., recall the purpose for which the association has been working ever since its organization in 1907. It was recognized at that time, that is to say, that the Atlantic seaboard is indented with various sounds and bays which only require artificial channels connecting them to make a continuous inside and protected waterway from Maine

The Maine- to-Florida Waterway Project

to Florida. Into these various bays and sounds empty a large number of rivers, many of them susceptible to navigation for long distances into the interior. Hence, if a proper system of artificial connecting links were constructed a great quantity of traffic which is today helping to crowd the ordinary channels of transportation could be handled in this new waterway.

A few moments' consideration of what the association has achieved during its sixteen years of existence shows that remarkable results have already been attained. For example, the section from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., was adopted by Congress in 1912, and is under construction, while the section connecting Chesapeake Bay with Delaware River was later authorized and the purchase of the existing Chesapeake and Delaware Canal completed. The work of enlargement of the canal to the standard depth of twelve feet is now in progress. Also, it is expected that Congress will authorize the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, as the War Department, under the authority of Congress, has recommended its purchase. It is likewise hoped that Congress, at the same time, will authorize the purchase of the Dismal Swamp Canal in Virginia and North Carolina. With the acquisition and completion of these waterways there will be established a continuous inside passage from Beaufort Inlet to Boston, with the exception of the link across the State of New Jersey, connecting Delaware River with Raritan and New York bays.

It may be recalled that for the greater part of the dis-

tance, from Cape Fear River, N. C., to Winyah Bay S. C., and from Winyah Bay to Florida, nature has provided a series of inland sounds and bays, which only require deepening to afford a continuous channel to the St. Johns River, Fla. In this connection the existing waterway along the east coast of Florida should be acquired and improved for the further promotion of commerce.

Northward from Boston it would be chiefly necessary to extend the waterway to a suitable point on the coast of Maine to be determined by engineers and serving the important industrial areas along the Merrimac, the Piscataqua and the Kennebec rivers.

In view of the continuous cry of the railways that they are unable to carry all the traffic consigned to them, it would seem that any such proposal having for its ultimate a considerable increase in the possibilities of freight transportation in one or more of the sections of the United States should merit serious consideration of Congress.

THE people of the State of California, who in the year 1911 succeeded in writing into their Constitution an amendment providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall, are now called upon to rally, at the forthcoming November election, to prevent the adoption of a proposed clause aimed, it is claimed, at the virtual nullification of the initiative provision. That the supporters of the law, determined and willing to defend it, are entitled to commendation for their courage and persistence, is unquestionable when it is understood that more than forty attempts have been made through their Legislature and through the operation of the initiative law, to destroy the power reserved by the people to themselves to initiate their laws.

It appears that the opposition to the initiative is manifested chiefly by and through an organization called the People's Anti-Single Tax League, and that after repeated efforts to effect virtually nullifying amendments of the present law, and after failing to induce the Legislature of 1921 to submit a measure increasing the number of signatures necessary on initiating petitions, it has succeeded in putting on the ballot this year what is designated as Amendment No. 27, increasing the number of such signatures from 8 per cent, as now required, to 15 per cent. It is urged in support of the amendment that the initiative as at present exercised continues the "menace of the single tax," and this in face of the fact that the single tax has been defeated repeatedly in California, the majority against it in 1920 being 367,000.

There are other inconsequential counts made against the initiative plan, but all are as easily disposed of as those which are specifically cited, confirming the reasonable conclusion that the real reason behind the repeated efforts to nullify the California law is the desire of its enemies to regain and exercise absolute power in the matter of taxation. They apparently realize that so far as the referendum is concerned they have little to fear. Tax measures require a two-thirds vote in both houses of the Legislature, and the ability to control fourteen votes in the State Senate would prevent an objectionable measure from being submitted to the voters.

The method devised to attack the present law is an ingenious one. It is realized, of course, that the people of California will not surrender, absolutely, their right to initiate legislation. But it is possible that a practical surrender of this reserved privilege might result were it agreed that no such power should be exercised except upon petition of 210,000 voters, estimated upon the present population of the State. Friends of the initiative insist that such a requirement could not be met by existing means. With the population of the State constantly growing, the difficulty would increase from year to year. Against the arguments of its foes, friends of the referendum defend it because it induces and compels a broader education of the people regarding matters of government, because it reserves to the people the actual power to enact laws refused them by the Legislature, and likewise because it tends to make legislators more responsive to the will of a people who possess legislative power coextensive with if not actually superior to the power delegated by them.

ANY thoughtful person who may be half persuaded to agree that the rights of the individual have been infringed by the enactment of prohibitory legislation should not lose sight of the important fact that no law has ever been passed which attempted to forbid the drinking of intoxicating liquors. The effort of society has been, in the endeavor to end the manufacture and traffic in intoxicants, as in the determination to prevent the sale of opium and its derivatives, to protect itself, through the individual, from the consequences of their habitual use. The right of the individual, so far as the moderate or excessive use of alcohol is concerned, has never been defined or limited by any general law. This does not mean, of course, that regulations were not necessary under the system of licensing saloons to sell liquor by which those inebriates who by their excesses threatened to make themselves or their dependents charges upon the public were denied the privilege of obtaining intoxicants. But this, it may be argued, is the fundamental upon which the present prohibitory legislation in the United States is based. The effort is, while saving the individual from himself, and the family of the individual from the consequences of his excesses, to safeguard and protect the public and society against his dependency or his overt acts.

It is, after all, a specious plea that the rights of the individual are infringed by the law prohibiting the manufacture or traffic in alcohol, a known "habit-forming, irritant narcotic poison," which cannot be included in any proper classification of foods or drinks. All such objections to the law are as illogical as they are selfish.

Safeguard- ing the Initiative

Broadcast- ing Station FLIV

There is no loud popular protest made, for instance, against the state laws regulating and prohibiting the traffic in firearms.

But with firearms, as with alcohol, the time came when the public realized that the destructive tendencies incident to their unrestricted sale compelled action. It is not now insisted that a sacred individual right has been infringed by the law which seeks to lessen the provocation or the commission of crimes. And there is, as all fair-minded persons agree, a close analogy between the two restrictive enactments. Both the agencies against which the laws are directed are destructive. The tacit acquiescence in and protection to a traffic in those things which incite to crime and which lead directly to pauperism, dependency and degradation has become unthinkable. Society, in declining longer to continue such an incongruous partnership, seeks not to infringe upon any inalienable right of those individuals who compose it, but to absolve itself from responsibilities which wisdom and experience have shown it cannot reasonably assume.

THE report that Mr. Henry Ford has in contemplation the establishment of some 400 radio stations throughout the United States for the purpose of widely disseminating his views without recourse to the newspapers opens interesting speculations as to the possibilities of the radio in the hands of a man possessing unlimited means, an active mind, and a desire to impress his convictions upon the consciousness of a whole people. Whether Mr. Ford is, or is not this man, is immaterial. As a type he serves to illustrate the possibilities inherent in the situation. He has the unlimited means. He has a business so widely extended and of such colossal proportions that it is not altogether improbable that such a radio service might be economically advantageous to him as a means of rapid and wholesale communication with his multitudinous agents. And in its "off hours," when it was not necessarily employed in flashing directions and encouragement to salesmen, what a part it could play in bringing into the homes—and ears—of a listening Nation Mr. Ford's very definite, if sometimes heterodox, views on a multitude of public questions, from peace to prohibition, from money based on labor to the denunciation of "the international Jew!"

There are today hundreds of thousands of receiving sets of radio apparatus installed in American homes, and the number is steadily increasing. What was a plaything for the boy of the family has become, with the multiplication of broadcasting stations, a source of entertainment for the whole family. Manufacturers of phonographs bewail this new competition. The motion picture interests add it to the already sufficient list of reasons why their audiences are falling off. Eager propagandists are alert to seize upon it—the doctors in the van with "evening health talks" guaranteed to send every listener to bed prepared to get up in the morning feeling ill. But thus far the propagandist has been compelled first to persuade some recognized broadcasting station to send out his message. Think of what can be done by a propagandist with 400 such stations all his own!

Of course nobody has to listen unwillingly. But we rather think that if a station designated HYFOR, or FLIV, or something cabalistic like that, begins sending out waves of wisdom from Detroit there will be a very general eager adjustment of receivers to exactly that wave length.

THE scaffolding in the transepts of St. Paul's (London) fills one with both apprehension and hope. With apprehension, because of the evidence it gives that even St. Paul's may not stand forever, though the great dome-capped pile, approached from Ludgate Hill, looks as immovable as Mont Blanc, as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. But how far it is from being proof against the attacks of time, recent petitions to the public have explained.

The mighty dome is in danger if the piers that support it are not at once strengthened. Nor is it only St. Paul's that calls for the restorers' aid. Scaffolding also covers part of the exterior of Henry VII's Chapel at the Abbey, and can now be seen on the Houses of Parliament. We almost wonder if all this means the beginning of the end for the beauty bequeathed to us by those earlier generations we are apt to hold lightly as less civilized than ours.

But the scaffolding gives also the hope that the world, heavily burdened as it is with many responsibilities and anxieties, still prizes the beauty it has inherited too much to risk that beauty's loss.

Over-restoration is, as Ruskin believed, a greater evil than no restoration at all. A ruin is more precious than the brand-new substitute. But when a threatened cathedral or church or palace may be saved with a little care, it would be folly not to restore it, provided, of course, the restoration be intelligently directed. We do not build so well today that we can afford to sacrifice or lose the buildings that remain the glory they have been of our town and countryside during long centuries.

The skyscraper is the one great modern architectural development, and when it springs into the air with the dignity and splendor of the Woolworth Building, we feel that the architect's tradition is being nobly carried on. But the Woolworth Building is among the exceptions; not all sky-scrapers are things of beauty, and, besides, appropriate as its height is in New York, the city of skyscrapers, it would strike a discordant note in London, the city of Wren's churches. This is why we welcome the scaffolding in St. Paul's, where we can accept it as the sign or symbol of security for the beauty that has come down to us from our forefathers and that has not yet been done away with by the Goths and Vandals of modern progress.

Editorial Notes

THE announced determination of the President to call an extra session of Congress for Nov. 20 to consider the ship subsidy bill calls attention anew to a flaw in political procedure in the United States. Before the Congress thus summoned can meet its successor will have been chosen in the November election. As the ship subsidy bill is to some extent an issue in the pending election it is possible—though not probable—that a Congress hostile to it may be elected. Yet it is entirely within the constitutional power of the President to "jam through" in the short session of a repudiated Congress a measure which had been condemned by the voters of the country. There is no certainty that the Republican Party will be defeated in November. If it should be the ship subsidy bill cannot be held as the chief contributing cause of the defeat. Yet should the unexpected happen and a Democratic Congress be chosen it would be an obvious defiance of the public verdict for the President to demand of the moribund Republican Congress the passage of a measure of so controversial a character.

A RECENT assertion that prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best should serve as an effective rebuttal to those who maintain that America is worse off now than before the Eighteenth Amendment was attached to the Constitution. It was made by Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in reporting a five months' survey by that board of conditions in Chicago. Mr. Wilson added in part:

Employers of labor throughout the city almost invariably declare that prohibition has increased efficiency, decreased absenteeism, and improved the general physical condition of the men. . . . The effect upon crime alone fully justifies the policy of prohibition in Chicago. . . . While the total clearings in 1921 were almost the same as in 1918, the total savings deposits increased from \$243,454.92 to \$309,084.94.

It may be hard for the wets to acknowledge it, but prohibition without doubt is obtaining a stronger foothold on all sides every day.

JUST 100 years ago a man upon a new sort of velocipede attracted a number of people at the Elephant and Castle, London, to witness his activity and the swiftness with which he traveled. A shoemaker by trade, he had built his "mechanical horse," as he termed his machine, in his spare time. Its further description by a contemporary periodical is as follows:

It is worked by two handles, which set two wheels in motion, and causes two levers in front to be put in action, which set the machine going at the rate of at least six miles an hour. It is the complete machine of the kind that has, as yet, been invented. . . . He had travelled in four weeks 60 miles a day. He has two iron stirrups, in which he places his feet—they keep him steady on the saddle.

Surely the world is progressing—at least, in some directions.

DECLARATION by Admiral William S. Sims, recently retired from the United States Navy, that the American navy was not prepared for war in 1917, is no better prepared today than it was then and never will be prepared under the present organization plan merits some attention. Moreover, his further charge, "Don't blame Congress for American unpreparedness; congressmen do only what their constituents want them to do," is probably more or less true. Still, with all its unpreparedness and alleged inefficiency, the United States contributed no little help toward winning the war. After all, it is not entirely the physical appearance which counts so much as the will behind that determines upon a course of action and the motive power which accelerates needed reforms.

SALE by auction recently of the famous Chasselas grapes of the "Treille du Roy," or King's vine, at Fontainebleau, recalls the fact that this vine was planted nearly 200 years ago, in the reign of Louis XV, although popular report has it that it was planted by Francis I of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, which would make it some 200 years older. The plant was, as a matter of fact, brought originally from Chasselas, near Macon, and rapidly grew to be so famous for its table grapes that the terraced slopes of Thomey, near Fontainebleau, soon became a vast vine. This year the total weight of the vintage was nearly 170 pounds.

A LETTER recently sent to the British Colonial Office asking whether, in existing circumstances, the Irish Free State any longer formed part of the United Kingdom, received the following answer:

In reply to your letter I am directed by Mr. Secretary Churchill to suggest that you should take legal opinion as to what change, if any, has been effected in the meaning of the term "United Kingdom" by the passing of the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922.

If the Colonial Office does not know the answer to such a question, just how much value would a lawyer's opinion be?

THAT the total seating capacity of all the theaters in New York is about 500,000 may come as somewhat of a surprise to many. This shows, however, how strong a hold the theaters have taken on the affections of the people. Whether this fact militates for good or evil is another question. Certain it is that the various producers and managers are assuming a tremendous responsibility when they aspire to cater to so vast an audience daily. Do they in the least realize the gravity of that responsibility?

ADVICE given by William Cosgrave, president of the Dail Eireann, in connection with the Irish situation, really has a most promising ring about it. He maintains:

All that is wanted is for the people to forget there is any interruption of normal conditions and get back to work.

The chief trouble is that it is so much easier to give such advice than to follow it.

THE chief objection to common sense, says The Miami Herald, is that it isn't common enough. Sometimes the objection is that it isn't sensible enough.